Crescent Point
ENERGY CORP

ANNUAL REPORT 09

SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES
CAPTURING THE SHAUNAVON

Corporate Profile

Since 2001, Crescent Point's mission has been to create value-added growth in reserves, production and cash flow through an integrated strategy of acquiring, exploiting and developing high-quality, high-netback light and medium oil and natural gas properties.

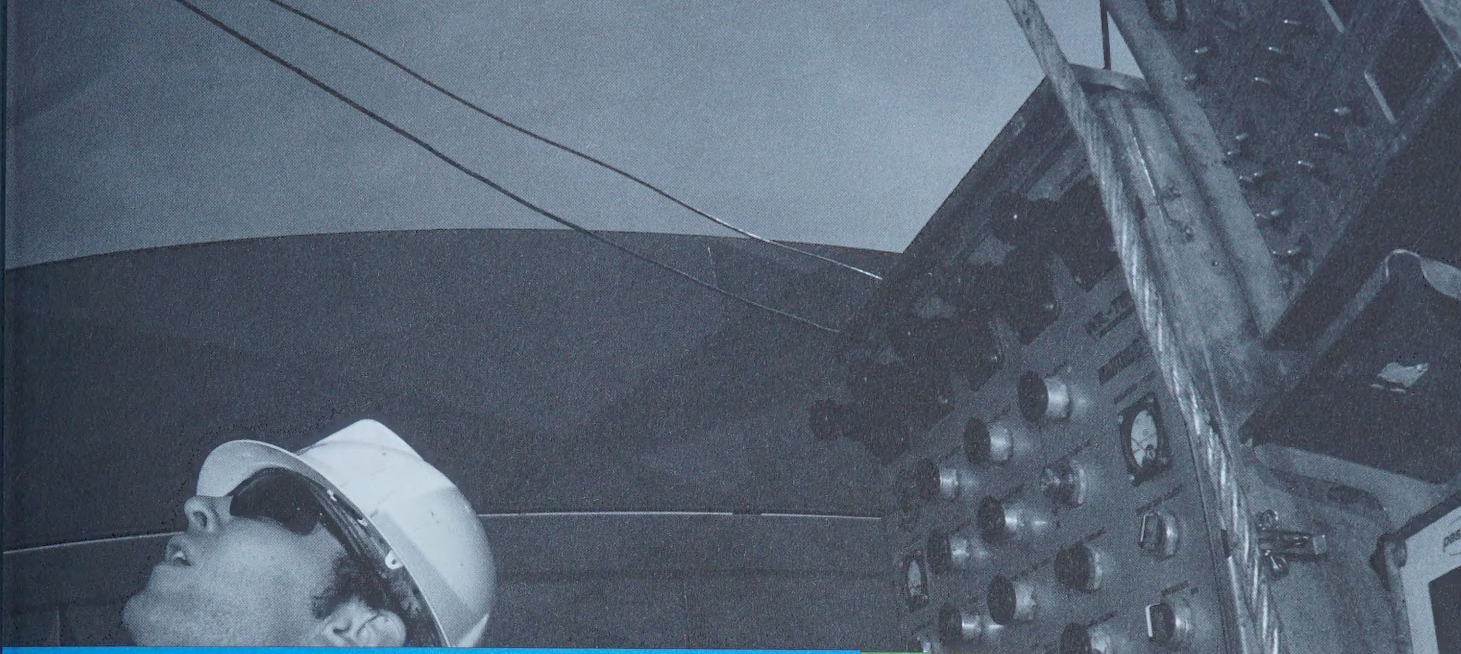
ACQUIRE to secure focused, long-life, predictable reserves and production
Since Crescent Point began, we have actively acquired high-quality properties. Our focus is on accretive transactions of large resource-in-place pools with production and reserves upside. Crescent Point stays focused on its core areas and looks for consolidation opportunities in those areas.

DEVELOP AND EXPLOIT to maximize and maintain the greatest possible asset value
Over time, our large resource-in-place pools have outperformed initial expectations. At Crescent Point, we strive to realize increased recovery factors on these pools through infill drilling, water flood optimization and improved technology. The larger the pool, the greater the potential impact on reserves and value.

MANAGE RISK to mitigate exposure and provide stability and sustainability
Long-term success requires a strong balance sheet, significant unutilized bank line capacity and a long-term risk management program. Crescent Point targets a net debt to projected annualized cash flow of about 1.0 times and combines it with sufficient available credit. Our balanced 3 ½ year commodity hedge program locks in prices and stabilizes cash flow through volatile commodity price cycles.

Production Growth

Cash Flow Growth



OOIP

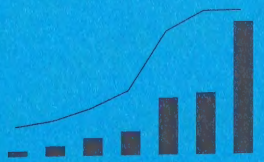
Original Oil in Place (OOIP) is equivalent to Discovered Petroleum Initially in Place (DPIIP). DPIIP is defined in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluations Handbook (COGEH), is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production. The recoverable portion of DPIIP includes production, reserves and contingent reserves.

OOIP Since Crescent Point began, we have focused on the acquisition and development of oil assets with large OOIP or DPIIP but relatively low recovery factors to date. Often the currently defined aerial extent and nature of these pools are well understood through legacy vertical drilling logs, but the tight reservoir characteristics have to date resisted economically efficient production because of these low recovery factors.

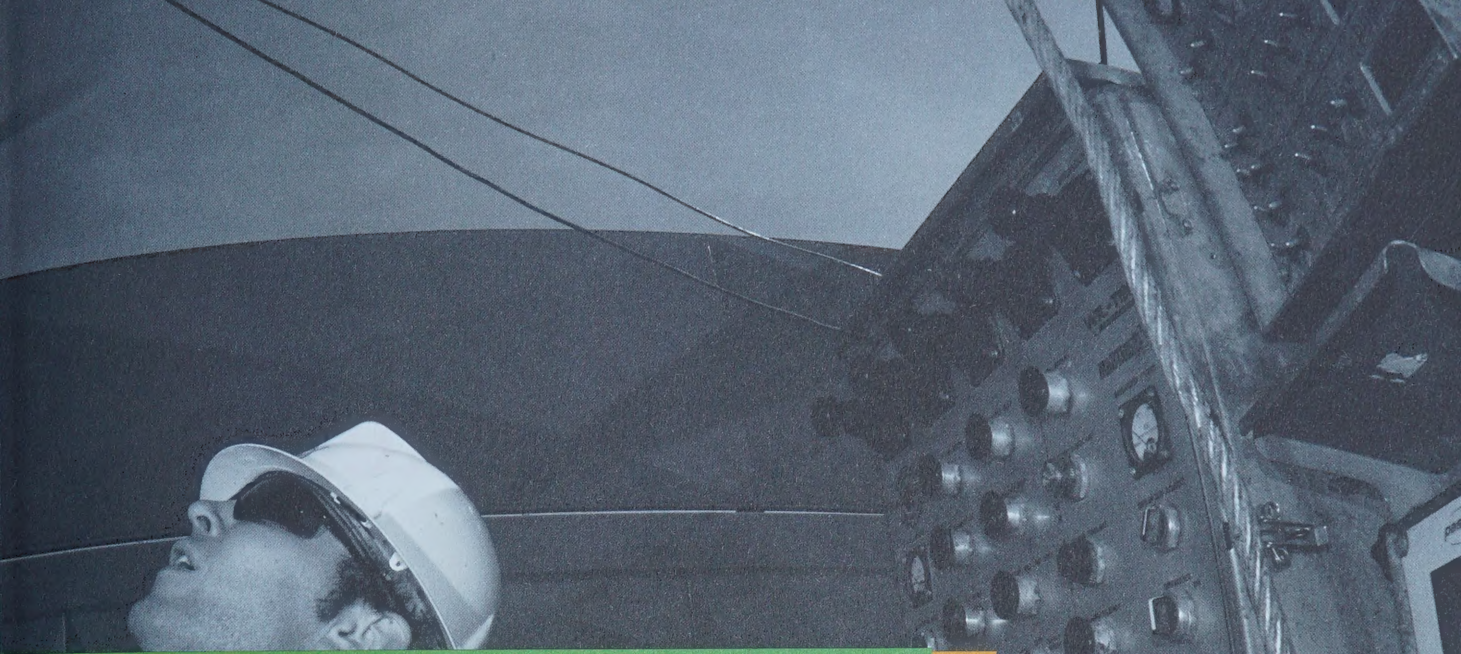
With the application of enhanced recovery methods, technologically progressive horizontal drilling and the latest completions methodologies, including multi-stage fracturing, Crescent Point has consistently managed to increase recovery factors from these reservoirs. This has resulted in reserves growth, production increases and operational efficiencies.

Crescent Point has become an industry leader in the application of enhanced recovery techniques and specialized horizontal drilling and fracturing methods.

Reserves Growth



NAV per Share & Enterprise Value



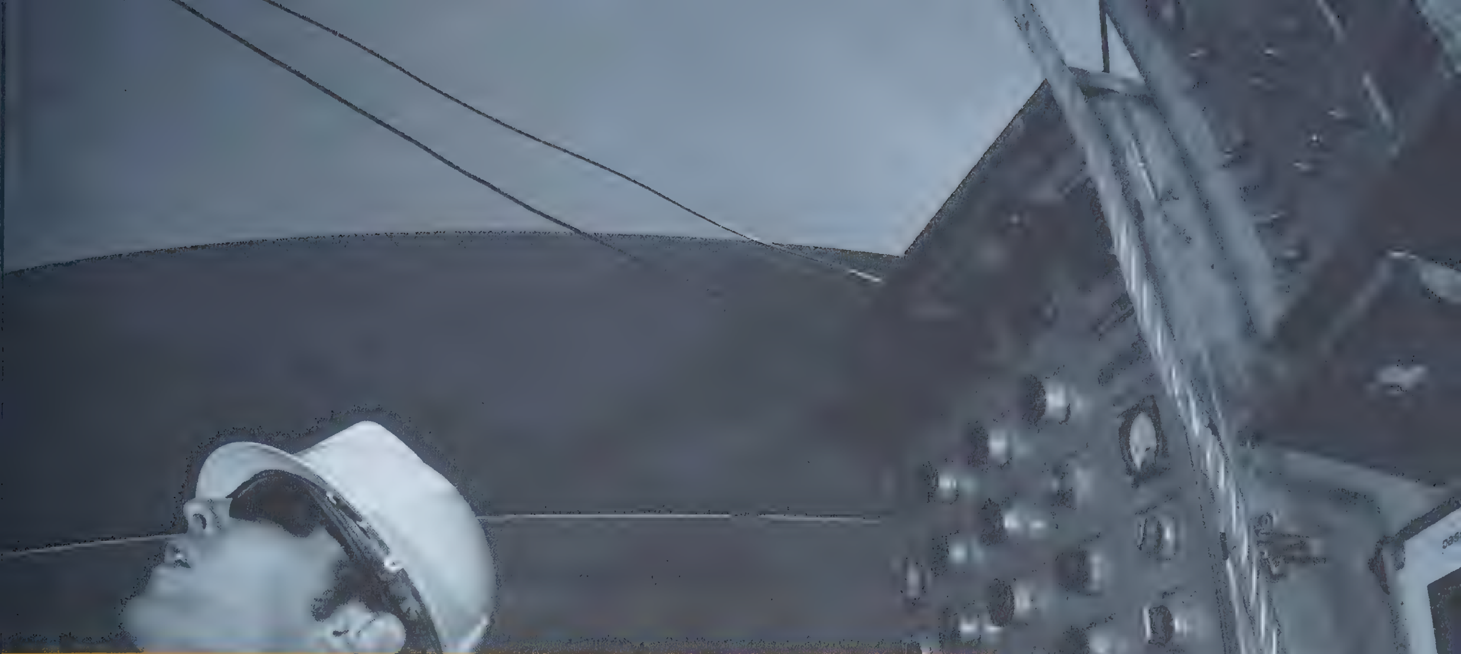
Viewfield Bakken

The southeast Saskatchewan Bakken light oil resource play is one of the largest light oil pools ever discovered in Western Canada.

Crescent Point controls 578 net sections (approximately 370,000 net acres) in this world-class play. The company controls infrastructure and facilities in the area to ensure access to market, including gas gathering and processing infrastructure.

BAKKEN Crescent Point has become the largest operator in the area. We are a leader at developing and using horizontal drilling techniques and cutting-edge completions techniques. During 2009, the Company piloted a second water flood recovery project in this play with encouraging results and will be adding additional pilot projects across the area.

While exploiting the Bakken formation, Crescent Point has discovered a number of new, more shallow Frobisher light oil pools in the Mississippian formation and is also encouraged by initial results from the newly identified Flat Lake Bakken play to the immediate south of the Viewfield Bakken play.



Lower Shaunavon

The prime objective of Crescent Point's acquisition strategy in 2009 was to consolidate the southwest Saskatchewan Lower Shaunavon oil resource play. The company controls 85 percent of production in the Lower Shaunavon pool, based on public production data available in late 2009.

LOWER SHAUNAVON Similar to the Bakken, the Lower Shaunavon play is characterized by a low permeability reservoir that had resisted substantial economic production until the application of horizontal drilling and multi-stage fracture completions. Crescent Point's technical team is leveraging its knowledge base in the Bakken play to exploit the resource opportunities available in the Lower Shaunavon area.

Crescent Point has more than 450 net sections (288,000 net acres) in this area, and is currently producing approximately 7,000 boe/d. We believe this resource play is a few years behind the development of the Bakken, with a recovery factor of only 2.3 percent to date, and the potential to increase that to 10.0 percent, representing potential net reserves growth of more than 200 million barrels.

President's Letter

In 2009, Crescent Point achieved what we would characterize as one of our most successful years to date.

In 2009, Crescent Point achieved what we would characterize as one of our most successful years to date. We're proud of our results, especially because the economy did not pave an easy road. At the outset of 2009, global financial and commodities markets were struggling, credit markets were drying up and the price of oil was falling.

Rather than see the economic turmoil as a roadblock, the Crescent Point team saw something else: an opportunity. We seized it. Not only did we deliver one of our best years, but we also captured and consolidated one of the largest oil pools discovered in western Canada, the Lower Shaunavon resource play in southwest Saskatchewan.

Crescent Point management and employees worked hard to deliver outstanding performance in a year that was difficult for most other energy companies. And our business strategy – a three-part approach that's been our foundation since Day 1 – more than delivered, as well. The strategy is simple: we focus on large resource-in-place assets, we exploit and develop those assets over time to increase recovery factors and we manage risk by maintaining a strong balance sheet and a conservative 3 1/2 year hedging program.

One of the keys to our success has been that we remain disciplined in adhering to our business plan and in our approach to growth. As a result, we've seen growth in Net Asset Value ("NAV") per share, reserves, production and cash flow for the eighth straight year. In 2009, we also generated finding and development ("F&D") costs of $11.46 per proved plus probable boe, maintained our monthly dividend at $0.23 per share and strengthened our already strong balance sheet. Crescent Point is in a unique position and is poised for significant long-term growth.

Like the Bakken play, the Lower Shaunavon is a tight rock formation that benefits from multi-stage horizontal well fracture stimulations.

Captured 83 Percent of the Lower Shaunavon Resource Play

The Lower Shaunavon pool is one of the largest oil pools ever discovered in western Canada, just behind the Bakken light oil resource play in southeast Saskatchewan, where we also have a dominant position.

Like the Bakken play, the Lower Shaunavon is a tight rock formation that benefits from multi-stage horizontal well fracture stimulations. In its current stage of development, the Lower Shaunavon is a few years behind that of the Bakken.

In the Bakken, we have drilled more than 600 wells and helped advance various multi-stage fracture stimulation technologies. This technical experience, combined with the significant future potential reserves upside associated with the Bakken, gave us a competitive advantage in pursuing the Lower Shaunavon.

We laid the groundwork for our Lower Shaunavon consolidation strategy back in 2008, starting with our investment in Shelter Bay Energy Inc. ("Shelter Bay"). Shelter Bay acquired land in the play in early 2008 and, later in the year, began drilling and fracture stimulating horizontal wells with excellent results. Buoyed by these results, Crescent Point made an equity investment in late 2008 in Wild River Resources Ltd. ("Wild River"), a private exploration and production company also active in the Lower Shaunavon.

The oil price collapse in early 2009 provided us with the opportunity to aggressively consolidate our major competitors in the Lower Shaunavon play a year or two ahead of our expectations. In May of 2009, we entered into arrangement agreements with Wild River and Gibraltar Exploration Ltd. ("Gibraltar"). Completion of these transactions added over 1,800 boe/d of Lower Shaunavon production. The arrangement agreement with Wild River allowed us to effectively convert from a royalty trust to a dividend-paying corporation, which then allowed us to continue our consolidation strategy free from the restrictions imposed upon us by the federal government's Safe Harbour Growth Limits.

In August 2009, we entered into an agreement with Wave Energy Ltd. ("Wave"). And, in December, we agreed to acquire Lower Shaunavon assets from Penn West Energy Trust ("Penn West"). The completion of these transactions provided us with an additional 304 sections of undeveloped Lower Shaunavon land and increased our production from the play to more than 7,000 boe/d. This represented approximately 83 percent of total Lower Shaunavon production based on available public production data in December 2009. We closed the acquisition of assets from Penn West on January 15, 2010.

We have now amassed a Lower Shaunavon land base of more than 450 net sections. Our low-risk Lower Shaunavon drilling inventory stands at more than 1,250 net locations at a drilling density of eight wells per section, only 311 of which have been booked to reserves.

At year end 2009, we booked a recovery factor of 2.3 percent in the Lower Shaunavon play. Our Lower Shaunavon technical team believes that a recovery factor of up to 10 percent is possible, assuming a drilling density of eight wells per section. If our technical assumptions prove accurate, this implies potential net reserves growth of more than 200 million boe. This would represent a 71 percent increase over our year end corporate 2009 proved plus probable reserves of 281.6 million boe.

The Bakken light oil resource play in southeast Saskatchewan continues to be a major source of long-term growth potential for us. Over 75 percent of our capital expenditures were allocated to the Bakken in 2009, and approximately 60 percent are earmarked for 2010.

Continued Development of the Bakken Light Oil Resource Play

The Bakken light oil resource play in southeast Saskatchewan continues to be a major source of long-term growth potential for us. Over 75 percent of our capital expenditures were allocated to the Bakken in 2009, and approximately 60 percent are earmarked in 2010. During 2009, we drilled 120 (89.8 net) horizontal wells in the Bakken and continued to advance completion techniques with new fluids and the successful completion of the first cemented liner fracture stimulation in the play. We've now implemented 50 cemented liner completions in the Bakken play and expect to complete upwards of 70 percent of our 2010 Bakken completions using the technique.

During the year, we continued to consolidate the Bakken, growing our land base to 578 net sections. This does not include our emerging Flat Lake Bakken property, which is located south of our Viewfield Bakken play. For 2010, we have budgeted three net wells at Flat Lake as we look to expand this exciting play.

Our first water flood pilot program in the Viewfield area continues to perform well and provide us with encouragement for the long-term applicability of water flood to the Bakken. The pilot, consisting of one fracture stimulated horizontal water injection well and two offset fracture stimulated horizontal producing wells, has resulted in increased average daily production in the offset producing wells, as well as a decrease in decline rates.

Encouraged by these results, we initiated a second pilot program in the Viewfield Bakken play in late 2009. By this time in 2011, we anticipate having several more pilot programs in place across the field, each testing different patterns and completion techniques. Simulation studies suggest that implementing a water flood in the Bakken play could increase recovery factors to more than 30 percent. Our expectations for primary recovery continue to be in the 19 percent range on a drilling density of eight wells per section.

At year end 2009, we booked a recovery factor of 8.1 percent in the Viewfield Bakken pool. At an estimated 19 percent recovery factor, our proved plus probable reserves upside would be more than 200 million barrels.

Crescent Point Production Growth
(boe/d)

Shelter Bay Update

Shelter Bay had another strong year of growth in 2009. Shelter Bay completed several acquisitions in the Bakken and Lower Shaunavon plays and executed a successful drilling program, increasing production to more than 7,000 boe/d in the fourth quarter.

During fourth quarter 2009, Shelter Bay acquired freehold leases on more than 30 net sections of land in the Viewfield Bakken resource play for total consideration of $125 million. More than 66 net low-risk Bakken locations have been identified. At year end 2009, Shelter Bay realized independently evaluated proved plus probable reserve additions of more than 5.5 million boe on these lands.

Shelter Bay now has more than 315 and 40 net sections of land in the Bakken and Lower Shaunavon plays, respectively. Shelter Bay's drilling inventory sits at more than 450 locations.

For 2010, Shelter Bay has set a capital budget of $194 million, which includes plans to drill 136 wells, including 113 in the Bakken play and 21 in the Lower Shaunavon play.

Under the Shelter Bay Unanimous Shareholders' Agreement among the Shelter Bay shareholders, Crescent Point has certain rights to acquire Shelter Bay, or its assets.

Crescent Point's senior management team.

Back row, from left to right:

C. Neil Smith
Vice President,
Engineering and
Business Development

Steven Toews
Vice President,
Engineering West

Greg Tisdale
Chief Financial Officer

Trent Stangl
Vice President,
Marketing and
Investor Relations

Ken Lamont
Vice President,
Finance and Treasurer

Brad Borggard
Vice President,
Corporate Planning

Front row, from left to right:

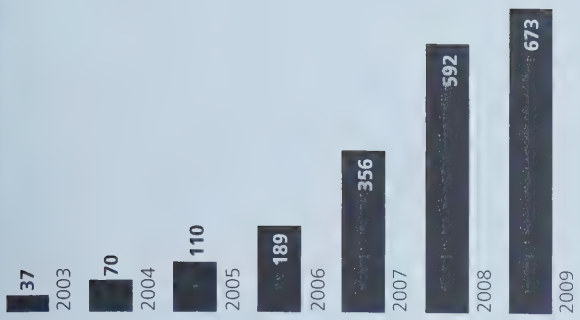
Derek Christie
Vice President, Geosciences

Dave Balutis
Vice President, Exploration

Scott Saxberg
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Tamara MacDonald
Vice President, Land

Missing: **Ryan Gritzfeldt**
Vice President,
Engineering East



Cash Flow Growth
($mm)

NAV per Share ($/share) **and Enterprise Value** ($mm)

— (NAV per Share at 10%) ■ (Enterprise Value)

2010 Outlook and Long-Term Sustainable Growth

We have aggressively implemented our proven business plan and generated eight consecutive years of growth in NAV per share, reserves, production and cash flow. Going forward, we plan to continue to aggressively implement our business plan and to build on our successes of the past eight years.

Our dominant positions in the Bakken and Lower Shaunavon resource plays anchor our plan for long-term growth. We have a significant 5,000-location drilling inventory that will drive expected growth in corporate production of more than five percent per year. This has been outlined in a five-year plan that contemplates a balanced growth profile, factoring in infrastructure growth, reserves growth and production growth, while maintaining a strong dividend and conservative balance sheet. After five years, we will still have an extensive inventory of low-risk drilling locations and will remain well positioned for continued growth in both reserves and production.

We will also continue to focus on acquiring large resource-in-place assets. There remain a number of consolidation opportunities in our core areas, including southeast and southwest Saskatchewan. In addition, we will continue to lay the groundwork for exciting new opportunities beyond our current asset base. These acquisition opportunities are expected to augment our planned internal growth rate of more than five percent.

For 2010, we have set our development capital budget at $450 million, which is expected to drive average daily production to more than 56,500 boe/d for the year. Approximately 60 percent of our budget is expected to be allocated to drilling and facilities work in the Bakken play, with an additional 20 percent allocated to the Lower Shaunavon play and 20 percent to projects in other core areas. In total, we expect to drill 224 net wells in 2010 and spend approximately $100 million on facilities infrastructure, primarily in the Bakken and Lower Shaunavon resource plays.

The achievements of 2009 position us well for continued success and sustainable growth in 2010 and beyond. Our reserves base is high-quality with a low-risk drilling inventory of more than 5,000 net locations.

Despite a formal end to the recession in many parts of the world, economists continue to express concerns over short-term growth rates, particularly in North America and Europe. We are cautiously optimistic about global economic growth and world oil prices. If benchmark WTI oil prices continue to trade in the US$70 to US$80 range through mid-year, we will be positioned to increase our 2010 development capital budget by $100 million or more. Any increase in our capital budget would likely be invested in additional Bakken and Lower Shaunavon drilling, projects in other core areas, and additional facilities. The increase in capital would be weighted towards the final quarter of the year, leading to expected production and reserves growth for 2011.

We continue to protect cash flow, dividends and our capital program with our balanced 3 1/2 year price risk management program. Under the program, we use a combination of swaps, collars and purchased put options with investment grade counterparties all within our banking syndicate. As of late February 2010, we had hedged 50 percent, 32 percent, 17 percent and 5 percent of production, net of royalty interest, for the balance of 2010, 2011, 2012 and the first six months of 2013, respectively. Average quarterly hedge prices range from Cdn$78 per boe to Cdn$93 per boe, with upside potential if prices strengthen above current levels.

The achievements of 2009 position us well for continued success and sustainable growth in 2010 and beyond. Our reserves base is high-quality with a low-risk drilling inventory of more than 5,000 net locations. Our balance sheet is strong, with projected 2010 net debt to 12-month cash flow of approximately 1.0 times and more than $600 million unutilized in our bank lines. Our disciplined risk management program is designed to provide us with cash flow stability.

At this time, I again extend sincere thanks to Crescent Point's management team and employees for their dedicated efforts in delivering outstanding results throughout the past year, to all the members of the Board of Directors for their guidance, and to our shareholders for their continued support of the Crescent Point business model.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer

Crescent Point's Track Record

($000s except shares, per share and per boe amounts)	**2009**	2008	2007	2006	2005
Financial					
Funds flow from operations [1]	**672,895**	592,132	355,910	189,135	109,785
Per share [1] [2]	**4.15**	4.73	3.51	2.98	3.04
Net income (loss) [3]	**(31,075)**	464,102	(32,167)	68,947	38,509
Per share [2] [3]	**(0.19)**	3.71	(0.32)	1.05	1.12
Cash dividends [2]	**453,318**	324,821	245,108	150,277	74,591
Per share [2]	**2.76**	2.61	2.40	2.40	2.14
Payout ratio (%) [1]	**67**	55	69	79	68
Per share (%) [1] [2]	**67**	55	68	81	70
Net debt [1] [4]	**370,937**	730,932	650,088	227,905	194,545
Capital acquisitions (net) [5]	**2,078,521**	140,851	1,068,406	507,929	301,235
Development capital expenditures	**339,916**	454,533	227,923	109,995	35,720
Weighted average shares outstanding (mm)					
Basic	**159.8**	124.0	100.7	61.5	34.3
Diluted	**162.1**	125.9	102.1	63.6	36.1
Operating					
Average daily production					
Crude oil and NGLs (bbls/d)	**39,749**	32,583	24,349	17,417	9,196
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**30,802**	28,883	22,610	19,833	17,810
Total (boe/d)	**44,883**	37,397	28,117	20,723	12,164
Average selling prices [6]					
Crude oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**64.49**	94.36	67.33	60.03	58.57
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**4.11**	8.36	6.52	6.33	8.38
Total ($/boe)	**59.93**	88.67	63.55	56.52	56.55
Netback ($/boe)					
Oil and gas sales	**59.93**	88.67	63.55	56.52	56.55
Royalties	**(10.54)**	(16.09)	(11.59)	(11.90)	(11.27)
Operating expenses	**(8.92)**	(9.01)	(9.25)	(9.18)	(8.08)
Transportation	**(1.48)**	(1.87)	(1.73)	(1.35)	(1.04)
Netback prior to realized derivatives	**38.99**	61.70	40.98	34.09	36.16
Realized gain (loss) on financial derivatives [7]	**3.21**	(8.77)	(0.96)	(4.01)	(7.42)
Operating netback	**42.20**	52.93	40.02	30.08	28.74

Crescent Point's financial and operating results do not reflect the production or cash flows of Shelter Bay Energy Inc. ("Shelter Bay") other than the production and cash flows associated with Crescent Point's interests in the wells farmed out to Shelter Bay by Crescent Point. Crescent Point accounts for its investment in Shelter Bay using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, Crescent Point records its share of Shelter Bay net income or loss in the "equity and other income" caption on the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income and deficit.

(1) Funds flow from operations, payout ratio, net debt and operating netback as presented do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities.

(2) The per share amounts (with the exception of per share dividends) are the per share – diluted amounts. Comparative amounts are Trust distributions and per trust unit – diluted.

(3) The net loss of $31.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 includes unrealized derivative losses of $228.3 million, a $72.5 million realized derivative gain on crystallization of various oil contracts and a $10.1 million bad debt provision for SemCanada. The net income of $464.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes an unrealized gain on derivatives of $294.3.

(4) Net debt includes bank indebtedness, working capital and long term investments, but excludes risk management assets and liabilities.

(5) Capital acquisitions represent total consideration for the transactions including bank debt and working capital assumed.

(6) The average selling prices reported are before realized derivatives and transportation charges.

(7) The realized derivative gain for the year ended December 31, 2009 excludes realized derivative gains on crystallization of $72.5 million. The realized derivative loss for the year ended December 31, 2008 excludes a $34.5 million loss on derivative crystallization of various oil contracts.

86%
operated

Operations

Active Acquisition Program and Continued Operational Excellence

2009 was a record year of acquisitions for Crescent Point. We completed 10 transactions during the year and one more in early 2010. These transactions, worth more than $2.4 billion, added more than 20,000 boe/d of production. For many companies, this level of activity would cause integration problems and distractions from core operations. The focused nature of our transactions and the discipline of our operating and technical teams allowed us to successfully integrate these acquisitions while delivering strong operating results and positive reserve additions on both existing and acquired properties throughout the year.

In 2009, we:

- Grew production by more than four percent through development drilling and completions;
- Replaced 181 percent of production through development and technical reserve additions;
- Achieved $11.46 per proved plus probable boe finding and development costs, excluding changes in future development costs;
- Achieved a 20 percent reduction in per well capital costs in the Bakken resource play;
- Achieved high recycle ratios on our development capital of 3.4 times and 2.5 times for proved plus probable and proved, respectively;
- Maintained low operating costs of $8.92 per boe; and
- Operated 86 percent of our production.

And, for the eighth straight year, we delivered NAV per share, production, cash flow and reserves growth.

Managed Price Volatility

After peaking in mid-2008 at nearly US$150 per barrel, benchmark WTI oil prices declined to less than $35 in early 2009. We responded to the dramatic drop in prices by redirecting capital towards low-risk, highly capital-efficient projects, including our substantial inventory of fracture stimulation projects. This allowed us to maintain production levels while protecting our balance sheet. It also helped us decrease per well capital costs by 20 percent in the Bakken resource play.

By mid-year, benchmark oil prices recovered and we proactively increased our capital budget to $325 million. We focused the incremental capital on reserve addition projects and facilities infrastructure projects, and we rebuilt our fracture stimulation inventory.

Also by year end, we grew production by 1,600 boe/d, more than four percent, through our development drilling and fracture stimulation program. We increased reserves to 281.6 mmboe proved plus probable, or 47 percent. These reserve additions included 29.7 million boe of technical and development reserve additions, which generated F&D costs of $11.46 per proved plus probable boe, excluding changes in future development costs.

Reserves: 8 Years of Positive Technical and Development Reserve Additions

2009 marked another strong year of reserve additions, due to both positive technical and development reserve additions and to acquisitions.

Achieved an eighth consecutive year of strong positive technical and development reserve additions, which added 29.7 million boe of incremental proved plus probable reserves.

2009 Reserve Additions Highlights

- Replaced 181 percent of production on a proved plus probable basis, excluding reserves added through acquisitions, and increased year end proved plus probable reserves by 47 percent to 281.6 million boe and proved reserves by 41 percent to 185.7 million boe;
- Achieved positive technical and development reserve additions for the eighth year in a row, which added 29.7 million boe of incremental proved plus probable reserves;
- Achieved F&D costs of $11.46 per proved plus probable boe and $15.67 per proved boe of reserves, excluding changes in future development costs. Our nine-year weighted average F&D costs are $9.96 per proved plus probable boe and $13.53 per proved boe of reserves; and
- Achieved a 2009 proved plus probable recycle ratio of 3.4 times based on an average netback, prior to realized derivatives, of $38.99 per boe.

Reserves Growth
(mmboe)

Total Proved   Total Proved Plus Probable

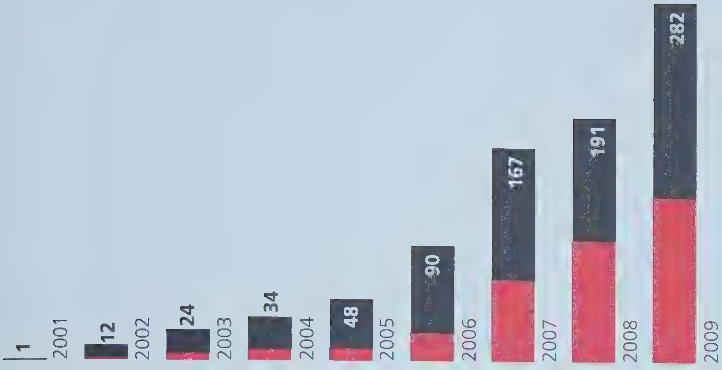
We have now demonstrated eight consecutive years of independently recognized positive technical and development reserve additions. Our cumulative proved plus probable technical and development reserves additions since inception increased to 124.3 mmboe, which represents 44 percent of our year end 2009 proved plus probable reserves. This track record is the result of our ability to identify high-quality, large resource-in-place assets with significant upside potential and our ability to implement and execute technical plans to increase recovery factors and reserves.

Year end reserves were independently evaluated by GLJ Petroleum Consultants Ltd. ("GLJ") and Sproule Associates Ltd. ("Sproule") utilizing NI 51-101 reserve definitions.

2009 F&D and Finding, Development and Acquisition ("FD&A") Cost Summary

Per boe, except Recycle Ratios	Proved plus Probable	Proved
2009 F&D Cost, excluding change in FDC[1]	$11.46	$15.67
2009 Average Recycle Ratio[2]	3.4	2.5
2009 F&D Cost, including change in FDC[1]	$13.06	$17.59
9-yr Weighted Average F&D Cost, excluding change in FDC	$9.96	$13.53
2009 FD&A Cost, excluding change in FDC[1]	$21.94	$33.59
2009 Average Recycle Ratio[2]	1.8	1.2
2009 FD&A Cost, including change in FDC[1]	$22.38	$34.18
9-yr Weighted Average FD&A Cost, excluding change in FDC	$16.37	$22.86

1. Future Development Capital.
2. Based on 2009 average netback, prior to realized derivatives, of $38.99/boe.



Technical Reserves Additions Relative to Total Reserves

Cumulative Technical Revisions (mmboe) Proved Plus Probable Reserves (mmboe)

Historical Capital Efficiency

Since inception, we have demonstrated an efficient and successful record of development drilling. In just over eight years, we drilled 574 net wells with a success rate of more than 90 percent, adding approximately 34,000 boe/d of initial interest production. We generated an average rate of return of more than 200 percent, achieving F&D costs of $9.96 per proved plus probable boe and a recycle ratio of 4.4 times, based on a weighted average netback of $43.62.

In 2009, we had another record year of successful capital activity. We drilled 182 (136.1 net) wells, including 178 (133.2 net) oil wells and 4 (2.9 net) service wells, achieving a 100 percent success rate. Of these, 120 (89.8 net) were Bakken horizontal oil wells and 22 (17.9 net) were Lower Shaunavon horizontal oil wells.

The following table summarizes our drilling results for the year ended December 31, 2009:

Year ended December 31, 2009	Gas	Oil	D&A	Service	Standing	Total	Net	% Success
Southeast Saskatchewan	–	152	–	3	–	155	116.7	100
Southwest Saskatchewan	–	22	–	1	–	23	18.7	100
South/Central Alberta	–	4	–	–	–	4	0.7	100
Northeast BC and Peace River Arch, Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**178**	**–**	**4**	**–**	**182**	**136.1**	**100**

Looking forward, we have access to more than 10.5 billion barrels of gross original oil in place ("OOIP"[1]) and a low-risk development drilling inventory of more than 5,000 net locations, which represents more than 340,000 boe/d of risked production additions, translating into estimated F&D costs of less than $18 per boe. We expect this drilling inventory to drive year-over-year corporate production growth and to provide long-term support for our dividends.


74%
average working interest

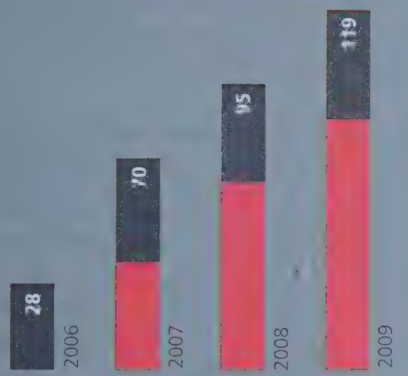
2009 Operations Review and 2010 Capital Plans

In 2009, we directed more than 75 percent of our capital development spending towards the Bakken light oil resource play, successfully drilling 120 (89.8 net) horizontal wells and fracture stimulating 131 (113.6 net) wells. We also expanded the Viewfield gas plant to an inlet capacity of 18 mmcf/d in early 2009 from 9 mmcf/d and constructed more than 240 kilometres of pipeline gathering infrastructure during the year. We have plans to further expand the gas plant to more than 21 mmcf/d by mid-2010 and up to 30 mmcf/d by early 2011 to accommodate continued drilling success and production growth in the area.

We directed approximately 10 percent of our 2009 capital development spending towards the Lower Shaunavon play, including the drilling of 22 (17.9 net) horizontal wells, the construction of an oil battery and the construction of more than 75 kilometres of crude oil gathering infrastructure.

Our 2010 capital development budget has been set at $450 million, a 38 percent increase over the 2009 budget. The budget is focused primarily on the Bakken and Lower Shaunavon resource plays, with approximately 60 percent directed towards continued development of the Bakken play and approximately 20 percent towards development of the Lower Shaunavon play. We expect to drill up to 272 (224 net) wells, of which 139 (124 net) are expected to be in the Bakken play and 40 (38 net) are expected to be in the Lower Shaunavon play. In addition, up to $100 million is expected to be invested in facilities infrastructure, primarily in these two resource plays.

Core Area Operations Review



Crescent Point Viewfield Bakken Reserves

Viewfield Bakken

As in 2008, we focused the majority of our 2009 capital development activities on the southeast Saskatchewan Viewfield Bakken light oil resource play. We continued to consolidate and expand our dominant position in this world class play through development and exploration drilling, land sales and strategic acquisitions. In 2009, we completed six strategic consolidation acquisitions in the play and increased our land holdings to 578 net sections. We drilled 120 (89.8 net) wells, fracture stimulated 131 (113.6 net) wells and significantly expanded our gas gathering and processing infrastructure in the area.

With these activities, we continued to grow our Bakken light oil resource base. Proved plus probable reserves grew to 119.4 mmboe, 26 percent over year end 2008. Technical and development reserves additions represented 85 percent of the year-over-year increase. Since acquiring Mission Oil and Gas Ltd. in early 2007, we have added over 83.6 mmboe of positive proved plus probable technical and development reserves, or 70 percent of total of proved plus probable Bakken reserves at year end 2009.

Our low-risk Bakken drilling inventory totals more than 2,750 locations at a drilling density of eight wells per section, representing nearly 200,000 boe/d of risked production additions. Only 643 of these locations were booked to reserves as of year end 2009.

In 2009, we successfully executed the first cemented liner fracture stimulation completion in the Viewfield Bakken play with encouraging results. Since then, we have completed 50 cemented liner fracture stimulations in the pool. The capital cost of the cemented liner system is slightly less than that of a comparable isolated packer-based fracture stimulation, and early production results are similar. A significant benefit of a cemented liner completion is that it facilitates the ability to re-enter the well in the future, to either apply additional fracture stimulations or to provide any type of optimization. We expect approximately 70 percent of our Bakken horizontal wells will be completed with cemented liners in 2010.

Also, in 2009, we continued to monitor and improve our water flood pilot project in the Viewfield Bakken play. The pilot project has shown encouraging results, with increased oil production seen in offsetting producing wells and a significant decrease in decline rates. Based on these results, we initiated a second water flood pilot project in late 2009. We have plans to initiate up to four additional pilot projects across the field in the coming 12 months, each testing different patterns and completion techniques. Simulation studies suggest that implementing a water flood in the Bakken could increase recovery factors to more than 30 percent. Our expectations for primary recovery continue to be in the 19 percent range on a drilling density of eight wells per section. As of year end 2009, we had not booked any water flood reserves.

For 2010, we plan to spend approximately 60 percent of our capital development budget in the Bakken play, drilling up to 124 net wells. Up to $65 million has been earmarked for facilities expenditures, primarily on further expansion of the Viewfield gas plant, construction of additional oil batteries and expansion of the gas gathering system. These facilities investments will accommodate our ongoing drilling program and future production growth in the area.

A prime objective in our 2009 acquisitions strategy was to consolidate the southwest Saskatchewan Lower Shaunavon crude oil resource play.

Lower Shaunavon

A prime objective in our 2009 acquisitions strategy was to consolidate the southwest Saskatchewan Lower Shaunavon crude oil resource play.

Through a series of acquisitions, including one in early 2010, and Crown land sales, we increased our land holdings in the Lower Shaunavon to more than 450 net sections. At year end 2009, we have a low-risk inventory of more than 1,250 locations at a drilling density of eight wells per section. Our production has grown to more than 7,000 boe/d, which represented approximately 83 percent of total production in the play based on public data available at the end of 2009.

After completing the first of our Lower Shaunavon acquisitions early in third quarter, we initiated an active drilling program that resulted in 22 (17.9 net) oil wells with a 100 percent success rate. We also spent $8.5 million on infrastructure investments in the area in the second half of the year, which included the construction of an oil battery and 75 kilometres of crude oil gathering infrastructure.

By year end 2009 and including the early 2010 acquisition, we had booked Lower Shaunavon proved plus probable reserves of 60.1 million boe, including 6.8 million boe due to technical and development reserve additions. These bookings represent a recovery factor of 2.3 percent. Our technical team believes that, over time, infill drilling may increase recovery factors to 10 percent, based on a density of eight wells per section.

For 2010, we expect to spend approximately 20 percent of our capital development budget in the Lower Shaunavon. We expect to drill upwards of 40 (38 net) Lower Shaunavon wells and spend up to $23 million on facilities investments, including the expansion of crude oil gathering systems and the upgrading of key crude oil batteries. These facilities investments are expected to accommodate current and future growth in our production volumes. Also during 2010, we expect to review long-term gas conservation requirements for the area.

Viewfield Frobisher

Every Viewfield Bakken well we drill first penetrates the shallow zones of the Mississippian formation. With these penetrations, we have identified and logged more than 75 oil and gas shows. In 2008, we correlated these shows to three- dimensional seismic data and identified several potential new Frobisher pool discoveries.

In late 2008 and into 2009, we proved up five of these pools with the successful drilling of 15 (12.8 net) wells. Our technical team has estimated these five pools to contain upwards of 13 million barrels of OOIP(1) with a number of low-risk drilling locations.

In 2010, we expect to drill upwards of 9 (9 net) Frobisher wells in the Viewfield area to continue to develop these pools and to prove up additional new pool prospects.

Plato Viking and Dodsland Viking

With the acquisitions of Wave and TriAxon Resources Ltd. in late 2009, we acquired a significant land position in the emerging Viking light oil resource play in the Plato and Dodsland areas of western Saskatchewan. The Viking play is another tight rock formation in Saskatchewan benefiting from multi-stage fracture stimulation technologies.

We currently have more than 95 net sections of land in these two areas. In 2010, we expect to further delineate this resource play, quantify potential upside and increase production from the area, with plans to drill up to 20 (16 net) wells.

Battrum and Cantuar

During 2009, we continued to optimize production and reserves at Battrum and Cantuar through water flood optimization, infill drilling and re-completions. Since acquiring the Battrum property in early 2006, we have increased proved plus probable reserves by 138 percent to a total of 13.2 mmboe at year end 2009. During the same time frame, we increased proved plus probable reserves at Cantuar by 74 percent to a total of 17.1 mmboe at year end 2009.

Also during 2009, we achieved record production levels at Battrum of 2,250 boe/d.

For 2010, we plan to continue with optimization projects at Battrum and Cantuar and to drill up to 18 (8.3 net) oil wells at Battrum.

(1) OOIP is equivalent to Discovered Petroleum Initially-in-Place ("DPIIP"). DPIIP, as defined in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluations Handbook ("COGEH"), is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production. The recoverable portion of DPIIP includes production, reserves, and contingent resources; the remainder is unrecoverable.

With the acquisitions of Wave and TriAxon Resources Ltd. in late 2009, we acquired a significant land position in the emerging Viking light oil resource play in the Plato and Dodsland areas of western Saskatchewan.

181 %

reserve replacement

In 2009, Crescent Point replaced 181 percent of production on a proved plus probable basis, through positive technical and development additions.

Reserves

In 2009, Crescent Point replaced 181 percent of production on a proved plus probable basis, through positive technical and development additions. Including acquisitions, the Company replaced 654 percent of production and increased its year end proved plus probable reserves by 47 percent to 281.6 mmboe and its proved reserves by 41 percent to 185.7 mmboe. Year end 2008 reserves were 191.0 mmboe proved plus probable and 132.1 mmboe proved.

- Crescent Point achieved 2009 F&D costs of $11.46 per proved plus probable boe and $15.67 per proved boe, excluding changes in future development costs, generating proved plus probable and proved recycle ratios of 3.4 times and 2.5 times, respectively.
- Crescent Point's three-year weighted average F&D cost, including expenditures on facilities, land and seismic, is $9.95 per proved plus probable boe and $13.58 per proved boe. This highlights the Company's technical ability to efficiently add value to its large resource-in-place asset base and accurately reflects the full cycle nature of investments in facilities, land and seismic.
- The Company's cumulative proved plus probable technical and development reserves additions since inception increased to 124.3 mmboe, which represents 44 percent of year end 2009 proved plus probable reserves.
- Including the acquisition of assets from Penn West, the Company's reserves increased to 301.7 mmboe proved plus probable and its reserve life index increased to 14.6 years.

The Company's year end reserves were independently evaluated by GLJ and Sproule as at December 31, 2009.

Summary of Reserves (Escalated Pricing)

As at December 31, 2009 (1)

RESERVES(2)

	Oil (mbbls)		Gas (mmscf)		NGL (mbbls)		Total (mboe)	
Description	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
Proved producing	94,359	82,404	59,584	53,158	2,986	2,518	107,275	93,782
Proved non-producing	68,145	62,712	38,304	33,619	3,884	3,648	78,414	71,963
Total proved	162,504	145,116	97,888	86,777	6,870	6,166	185,689	165,745
Probable	85,688	76,626	41,520	36,855	3,342	3,014	95,949	85,782
Total proved plus probable (3)	**248,192**	**221,742**	**139,408**	**123,632**	**10,212**	**9,180**	**281,638**	**251,527**

(1) Based on GLJ's January 1, 2010 escalated price forecast.

(2) "Gross Reserves" are the total Company's interest share before the deduction of any royalties and without including any royalty interest of the Company. "Net Reserves" are the total Company's interest share after deducting royalties and including any royalty interest.

(3) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Summary of Before and After Tax Net Present Values (Escalated Pricing)

As at December 31, 2009 (1)

	BEFORE TAX NET PRESENT VALUE ($million)				
					Discount Rate
Description	Undiscounted	5%	10%	15%	20%
Proved producing	5,143	3,695	2,945	2,483	2,167
Proved non-producing	336	262	215	183	160
Undeveloped	3,382	2,356	1,749	1,357	1,086
Total proved(2)	8,860	6,312	4,910	4,024	3,413
Probable	5,681	2,930	1,834	1,280	955
Total proved plus probable(2)	**14,541**	**9,242**	**6,744**	**5,304**	**4,368**

	AFTER TAX NET PRESENT VALUE ($million)				
					Discount Rate
Description	Undiscounted	5%	10%	15%	20%
Proved producing	4,525	3,314	2,677	2,278	2,003
Proved non-producing	244	191	158	135	119
Undeveloped	2,462	1,684	1,224	928	724
Total proved(2)	7,231	5,190	4,059	3,341	2,845
Probable	4,151	2,123	1,315	906	666
Total proved plus probable(2)	**11,382**	**7,313**	**5,374**	**4,247**	**3,511**

(1) Based on GLJ's January 1, 2010 escalated price forecast.

(2) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Before Tax Net Asset Value Per Share, Fully Diluted, Utilizing Independent Engineering Escalated Pricing

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
PV 0%	**$72.01**	$80.66	$61.03	$34.08	$21.99	$16.19	$12.72
PV 5%	**$46.91**	$49.30	$40.21	$21.61	$15.12	$11.22	$9.15
PV 10%	**$35.08**	$34.97	$30.05	$15.70	$11.45	$8.56	$7.14
PV 15%	**$28.27**	$26.85	$24.04	$12.27	$9.10	$6.85	$5.83

Reserves Reconciliation (Escalated Pricing)

Gross Reserves (1)

For the year ended December 31, 2009

	CRUDE OIL AND NGL (mbbls)			NATURAL GAS (mmscf)			TOTAL (mboe)		
	Proved	Probable	Total	Proved	Probable	Total	Proved	Probable	Total
Opening Balance January 1, 2009	120,706	54,157	174,863	68,661	27,881	96,542	132,149	58,805	190,954
Acquired	47,633	29,955	77,589	26,200	11,260	37,460	51,999	31,832	83,831
Disposed	(3,763)	(2,667)	(6,430)	-	-	-	(3,763)	(2,667)	(6,430)
Production	(14,526)	-	(14,526)	(11,137)	-	(11,137)	(16,382)	-	(16,382)
Development	15,793	11,404	27,197	8,555	2,337	10,892	17,220	11,791	29,011
Technical revisions	3,531	(3,819)	(288)	5,610	42	5,651	4,466	(3,812)	654
Closing balance December 31, 2009(2)	**169,374**	**89,030**	**258,404**	**97,888**	**41,520**	**139,408**	**185,689**	**95,949**	**281,638**

(1) Based on GLJ's January 1, 2010 escalated price forecast. "Gross reserves" are the Company's working-interest share before deduction of any royalties and without including any royalty interests of the Company.

(2) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Finding, Development and Acquisition Costs (Excluding future development costs)

For the year ended December 31, 2009

	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (1)(4)		RESERVES (3)				FINDING, DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION COSTS(1)(2)	
			Total Proved		Proved Plus Probable		Proved	Proved Plus Probable
	$000	%	mboe	%	mboe	%	$/boe	$/boe
Exploration development and revisions	339,916	14%	21,686	31%	29,665	28%	15.67	11.46
Acquisitions, net of dispositions	2,008,752	86%	48,236	69%	77,401	72%	41.64	25.95
Total	**2,348,668**	**100%**	**69,922**	**100%**	**107,066**	**100%**	**33.59**	**21.94**

(1) Exploration, Development and Revisions exclude the change during the most recent financial year in estimated future development costs relating to proved and proved plus probable reserves, respectively. These costs would add $41.5 million and $47.5 million, respectively, to the proved and proved plus probable reserves categories. Including these changes, the proved and proved plus probable finding and development costs are $17.59 and $13.06 per boe, respectively.

(2) Including change in future development costs, finding, development and acquisition costs are $34.18 per proved boe and $22.38 per proved plus probable boe.

(3) Gross Company interest reserves are used in this calculation (interest reserves, before deduction of any royalties and without including any royalty interests of the Company).

(4) The capital expenditures include the announced purchase price of corporate acquisitions rather than the amounts allocated to property, plant and equipment for accounting purposes. The capital expenditures also exclude capitalized administration costs and acquisition costs.

Summary of Reserves, Including First Quarter 2010 Acquisitions and Dispositions (Penn West) (Escalated Pricing)

As at January 15, 2010(1) (2)

	RESERVES (3)							
	Oil (mbbls)		Gas (mmscf)		NGL (mbbls)		Total (mboe)	
Description	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
Proved producing	98,550	86,716	55,994	49,938	2,416	2,108	110,297	97,147
Proved non-producing	79,588	73,953	38,033	33,395	3,839	3,616	89,767	83,134
Total proved	178,138	160,668	94,027	83,333	6,255	5,724	200,064	180,281
Probable	92,048	83,092	39,533	35,126	3,024	2,786	101,659	91,733
Total proved plus probable (4)	**270,185**	**243,760**	**133,560**	**118,459**	**9,279**	**8,511**	**301,724**	**272,014**

(1) Includes independent engineers' evaluations of Crescent Point 2009 year end, of the assets acquired from Penn West and of the assets divested to Penn West.

(2) Based on GLJ's January 1, 2010 escalated price forecast.

(3) "Gross Reserves" are the total Company's interest share before the deduction of any royalties and without including any royalty interests of the Company "Net Reserves" are the total Company interest share after deducting royalties and including any royalty interests.

(4) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Summary of Before Tax Net Present Values, Including First Quarter 2010 Acquisitions and Dispositions (Penn West) (Escalated Pricing)

As at January 15, 2010 (1)(2)

	BEFORE TAX NET PRESENT VALUE ($million)				
				Discount Rate	
Description	Undiscounted	5%	10%	15%	20%
Proved producing	5,291	3,806	3,039	2,566	2,242
Proved non-producing	3,984	2,789	2,082	1,623	1,305
Total proved	9,275	6,595	5,121	4,189	3,547
Probable	5,938	3,058	1,908	1,327	987
Total proved plus probable	**15,213**	**9,654**	**7,029**	**5,516**	**4,534**

(1) Includes independent engineers' evaluations of Crescent Point 2009 year end, of the assets acquired from Penn West and of the assets divested to Penn West.

(2) Based on GLJ's January 1, 2010 escalated price forecast.

The Company's Board of Directors and management team members are committed to the highest standards of corporate governance.

Corporate Governance

The Company's Board of Directors and management team members are committed to the highest standards of corporate governance. Crescent Point employs a variety of policies, programs and practices to manage corporate governance and to ensure compliance is maintained. The Board of Directors and management believe that strong corporate governance is an essential ingredient in the creation of shareholder value and the maintenance of investor confidence. To this end, Crescent Point has established a strong corporate governance culture built on integrity, accountability and transparency. Our commitment to governance excellence is highlighted through the following mechanisms:

Role of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the effective stewardship of Crescent Point. The Board fulfills its mandate through five standing subcommittees, each with a clearly defined charter. These are the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Reserves Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, and the Environment, Health and Safety (EH&S) Committee.

Governance Policies

Crescent Point has several key governance policies, including a Whistleblower Policy, a Disclosure Policy, and a Code of Conduct. These policies facilitate an ethical and honest business environment for management and staff by calling for full, fair, accurate, and timely public disclosures; compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations; and prompt internal reporting of policy violations to the Board Chair and Chief Financial Officer.

Audit Committee Oversight

Crescent Point's Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by monitoring Crescent Point's internal controls and by reviewing all financial disclosures prior to public release. In addition, the Audit Committee reviews and approves annually the external auditors' audit plan and must approve any non-audit work performed by the external auditors.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"), as defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings,* are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed with, or submitted to, securities regulatory authorities is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under Canadian securities law. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Crescent Point evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's DC&P. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Crescent Point's DC&P were effective as of December 31, 2009.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in National Instrument 52-109, means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, and effected by Crescent Point's Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and includes policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets of Crescent Point;
2. are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of Crescent Point are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and Directors of Crescent Point; and
3. are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining ICFR for Crescent Point. They have, as at the financial year ended December 31, 2009, designed ICFR, or caused it to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The control framework Crescent Point's officers used to design the Company's ICFR is the Internal Control - Integrated Framework ("COSO Framework") published by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, Crescent Point conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as at December 31, 2009 based on the COSO Framework. Based on this evaluation, the officers concluded that as of December 31, 2009, Crescent Point maintained effective ICFR.

It should be noted that while Crescent Point's officers believe that the Company's controls provide a reasonable level of assurance with regard to their effectiveness, they do not expect that the DC&P and ICFR will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

There were no changes in Crescent Point's ICFR during the year ended December 31, 2009 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

During 2009, Crescent Point successfully consolidated the Lower Shaunavon play.

Land Holdings

As at December 31, 2009, Crescent Point's total land base was 2.03 million net acres (approximately 3,175 net sections) with an average working interest of 74 percent. Of this total, 1.51 million net acres (approximately 2,362 net sections) were undeveloped.

At year end, total land holdings were 369,920 net acres (approximately 578 net sections) in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken light oil resource play and 173,440 total net acres (approximately 271 net sections) in the southwest Saskatchewan Lower Shaunavon medium oil resource play.

During 2009, Crescent Point successfully consolidated the Lower Shaunavon play. Through Crown land sales and lands acquired in corporate transactions, the Company added 154,880 net acres (approximately 242 net sections) of undeveloped Lower Shaunavon land. Including an acquisition in early 2010, Crescent Point has more than 288,000 total net acres (approximately 450 net sections).

50%

hedged for the balance of 2010

Risk Management

Commodity Hedging

Commodity price risk management has been a key component of Crescent Point's business plan and corporate strategy since inception in 2001. The Company uses a disciplined, rolling 3 ½ year risk management program that includes a portfolio of swaps, collars and purchased put options to provide stability in crude oil and natural gas prices and in the US/Cdn dollar exchange rate.

This disciplined hedging program is designed to provide stability over the Company's cash flows and dividends over time, despite the cyclical nature of oil and natural gas prices. Using a combination of instruments, the Company is provided with downside protection while preserving upside in the event of rising prices.

Crescent Point's risk management program is overseen by the Company's Risk Management Committee and is governed by a Board approved Risk Management Policy that is formally reviewed by the Board of Directors on an annual basis. The Policy allows for the hedging of up to 50 percent of production volumes net of royalty interests for terms up to 3 ½ years. Hedge volumes may be increased to 65 percent provided that at least 15 percent of the volumes are hedged using purchased put options. The Company's hedge portfolio is formally reviewed quarterly by the Board of Directors.

Effective late February 2010, Crescent Point had hedged 50 percent of production volumes net of royalty interests for the balance of 2010, 32 percent for 2011, 17 percent for 2012 and 5 percent for the first half of 2013. Quarterly floor prices range from Cdn$78 per boe to Cdn$93 per boe.

Crescent Point's portfolio of hedging counterparties consists of eight financial institutions, all rated A or better and all members of the Company's banking syndicate.

Credit Risk

Managing counterparty credit risk is an important element of Crescent Point's risk management program. Credit risk associated with the Company's portfolio of physical crude oil and natural gas sales and with the Company's commodity hedging portfolio is managed and mitigated by Crescent Point's Risk Management Committee and is governed by a Board approved Credit Policy that is formally reviewed by the Board of Directors on an annual basis.

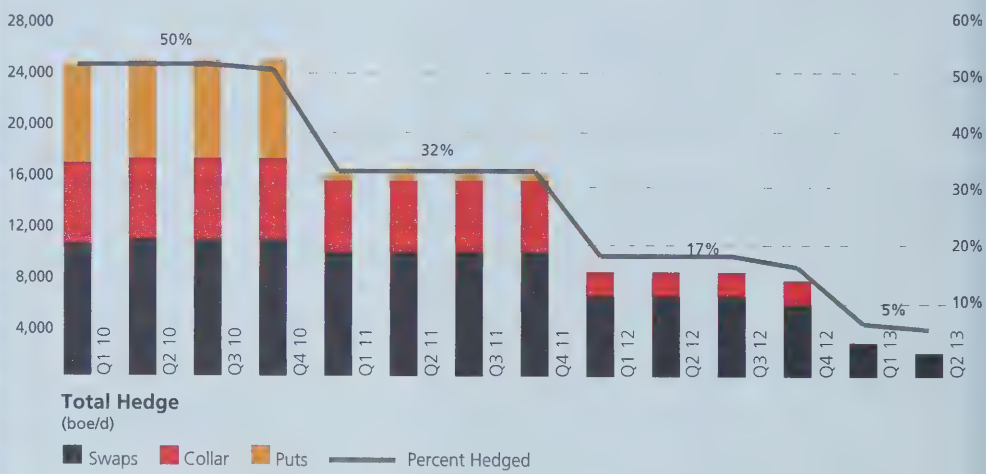
The Policy requires annual credit reviews of all trade counterparties with which the Company has, or expects to have, exposures greater than Cdn$500,000. Credit limits are required to be set for all trade counterparties, and the Company is prohibited from exceeding these limits without adequate credit support being provided by the counterparty or without the purchase of the appropriate amount of credit insurance. Credit limits are set for each counterparty based on either a fixed dollar amount, which is set annually at a minimum, or a percentage of the Company's portfolio, calculated monthly.

Crescent Point utilizes a diversified approach in both its physical sales portfolio and its financial hedging portfolio. The physical sales portfolio consists of approximately 25 counterparties and the financial hedging portfolio consists of eight counterparties.

The Company's portfolio of counterparty exposures is reviewed monthly by the Chief Financial Officer, the Vice President, Finance and Treasurer, and the Vice President, Marketing and Investor Relations. Counterparty exposures are also reviewed by the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis and by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

Credit Insurance

To further mitigate credit risk associated with its physical sales portfolio, Crescent Point has secured credit insurance from a leading global credit insurance provider. This policy provides credit coverage for approximately 65 percent of the Company's physical sales portfolio. Crescent Point believes this insurance policy is a prudent addition to its formal Credit Policy and its detailed credit processes and controls.



Total Hedge
(boe/d)

Average Hedge Price
(Cdn$/boe)

Crescent Point believes that all employees have a vital role in achieving excellence in health, safety and environmental protection. This is best achieved through careful planning and the support and active participation of everyone involved.

Health, Safety & Environment

The health and safety of employees, contractors, visitors and the public, as well as the protection of the environment, is of utmost importance to Crescent Point. Crescent Point endeavours to conduct its operations in a manner that will minimize both adverse effects and consequences of emergency situations by:

- Complying with government regulations and standards;
- Conducting operations consistent with industry codes, practices and guidelines;
- Ensuring prompt, effective response and repair to emergency situations and environmental incidents;
- Providing training to employees and contractors to ensure compliance with Company safety and environmental rules and procedures;
- Promoting the aspects of careful planning, good judgment, implementation of the Company's procedures, and monitoring Company activities;
- Communicating openly with members of the public regarding our activities; and
- Amending the Company's policies and procedures as may be required from time to time.

Crescent Point believes that all employees have a vital role in achieving excellence in health, safety and environmental protection. This is best achieved through careful planning and the support and active participation of everyone involved.

Crescent Point established a reclamation fund for future asset retirement obligation costs and environmental emissions reduction costs. The Company contributes $0.30 per produced boe to the fund, of which $0.15 per boe is for future asset retirement obligation costs and $0.15 per boe is for environmental emissions reduction costs. In 2009, $3.5 million was allocated to the fund for environmental emissions reduction costs, including a $1 million top-up of the fund. $4.6 million was expended in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to meet and exceed provincial and federal targets. These targets relate to the Canadian Federal Government's January 30, 2010 greenhouse gas reductions pledge to the United Nations through the Copenhagen Accord, and to the Alberta Provincial Government's March 8, 2007 Bill 3: Climate Change and Emissions Management Amendment Act and its accompanying Gas Emitters Regulation.

MD&A and Financials

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is dated March 9, 2010 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 for a full understanding of the financial position and results of operations of Crescent Point Energy Corp. ("Crescent Point" or the "Company").

On July 2, 2009, Crescent Point Energy Trust ("Crescent Point" or the "Trust") and Wild River Resources Ltd. ("Wild River") completed a plan of arrangement (the "Wild River Arrangement") whereby the Trust unitholders exchanged their trust units for common shares in Wild River on a one-to-one basis thereby effectively converting the Trust into a corporation. In addition, pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement, the shares of Wild River were consolidated on a 0.1512 for one basis prior to the exchange, the Board of Directors and management team of Wild River were replaced with Crescent Point's existing Board of Directors and management team, and Wild River changed its name to Crescent Point Energy Corp. As a result of the Wild River Arrangement, the Trust was dissolved and Crescent Point Energy Corp. received all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of the Trust.

After completion of the Wild River Arrangement, the former unitholders of the Trust owned approximately 97 percent of the Company and the former shareholders of Wild River owned approximately 3 percent. In accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), the Wild River Arrangement was accounted for as a reverse take-over, whereby the Trust was deemed to be the acquirer of Wild River. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a continuity of interest basis, which recognizes Crescent Point Energy Corp. as the successor entity to the Trust. As a result, in current and future financial statements and MD&A, Crescent Point will refer to common shares, shareholders and dividends which were formerly referred to as units, unitholders and distributions under the trust structure; comparative amounts will reflect the history of the Trust.

The principal undertakings of the Company are to carry on the business of acquiring and holding interests in petroleum and natural gas properties and assets related thereto through a general partnership and wholly owned subsidiaries.

Crescent Point's conversion from a trust to a corporation had no effect on its strategic or operational objectives.

Throughout this discussion and analysis, the Company uses the terms "funds flow from operations", "funds flow from operations per share", "funds flow from operations per share–diluted", "net debt", "netback", "operating netback", "market capitalization" and "total capitalization". These terms do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by Canadian GAAP and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other issuers.

Funds flow from operations is calculated based on cash flow from operating activities before changes in non–cash working capital and asset retirement obligation expenditures. Funds flow from operations per share–diluted is calculated based on cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital and asset retirement obligation expenditures. Management utilizes funds flow from operations as a key measure to assess the ability of the Company to finance dividends, operating activities, capital expenditures and debt repayments. Funds flow from operations as presented is not intended to represent cash flow from operating activities, net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

The following table reconciles the cash flow from operating activities to funds flow from operations:

($000)	2009	2008	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities	**652,028**	584,955	11
Changes in non-cash working capital	**19,030**	4,860	292
Asset retirement expenditures	**1,837**	2,317	(21)
Funds flow from operations	**672,895**	592,132	14

Net debt is calculated as current liabilities plus bank indebtedness less current assets and long term investments but excludes risk management assets and liabilities. Management utilizes net debt as a key measure to assess the liquidity of the Company. Netback is calculated on a per boe basis as oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating and transportation expenses and realized derivative gains and losses including derivative crystallizations. Operating netback is calculated as netback excluding gains and losses arising from derivative crystallizations. Operating netback and netback are used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis to better analyze performance against prior periods on a comparable basis. Market capitalization is calculated by applying the period end closing share trading price to the number of shares outstanding. Market capitalization is an indication of the enterprise value. Total capitalization is calculated as market capitalization and current liabilities plus bank indebtedness, less current assets and long term investments, excluding risk management assets and liabilities. Total capitalization is used by management to assess the amount of debt leverage used in the Company's capital structure.

Forward-Looking Information

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information and Statements

Certain statements contained in this report constitute forward-looking statements and are based on Crescent Point's beliefs and assumptions based on information available at the time the assumption was made. By its nature, such forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements should not be unduly relied upon. These statements are effective only as of the date of this report.

Certain statements contained in this report, including statements related to Crescent Point's capital expenditures, projected asset growth, view and outlook toward future commodity prices, drilling activity and statements that contain words such as "could", "should", "can", "anticipate", "expect", "believe", "will", "may", "projected", "sustain", "continues", "strategy", "potential", "projects", "grow", "take advantage", "estimate", "well positioned" and similar expressions and statements relating to matters that are not historical facts constitute "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. The material assumptions in making these forward-looking statements are disclosed in this analysis under the headings "Cash Dividends", "Capital Expenditures", "Asset Retirement Obligation", "Liquidity and Capital Resources", "Critical Accounting Estimates", "New Accounting Pronouncements" and "Outlook".

In particular, forward-looking information and statements include, but are not limited to:

- *Crescent Point's 2010 guidance as outlined in the Outlook section;*
- *Maintaining monthly dividends; and*
- *Projected average net debt to 12 month funds flow of approximately 1.0 times.*

All of the material assumptions underlying these statements are noted in the "Outlook" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" sections of this report. All of the material risks underlying these statements are outlined below.

The following are examples of references to forward-looking information:

- *Volume and product mix of Crescent Point's oil and gas production;*
- *Future oil and gas prices and interest rates in respect of Crescent Point's commodity risk management* programs;
- *The amount and timing of future asset retirement obligations;*
- *Future liquidity and financial capacity;*
- *Future interest rates;*
- *Future results from operations and operating metrics;*
- *Future development, exploration and other expenditures;*
- *Future costs, expenses and royalty rates;*
- *Future tax rates; and*
- *The Company's tax pools.*

This disclosure contains certain forward-looking estimates that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond Crescent Point's control. Therefore, Crescent Point's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking estimates and if such actual results, performance or achievements transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, there can be no certainty as to what benefits Crescent Point will derive therefrom.

Crescent Point is exposed to several operational risks inherent in exploiting, developing, producing and marketing crude oil and natural gas. These risks include, but are not limited to:

- *Uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves;*
- *Economic risk of finding and producing reserves at a reasonable cost;*
- *Incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs;*
- *Failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions;*
- *Financial risk of marketing reserves at an acceptable price given market conditions;*
- *Volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas;*
- *Fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates;*
- *Stock market volatility;*
- *Uncertainties associated with partner plans and approvals;*
- *Operational matters related to non-operated properties;*
- *Delays in business operations, pipeline restrictions, blowouts;*
- *Debt service, indebtedness may limit timing or amount of dividends as well as market price of shares;*
- *The continued availability of adequate debt and equity financing and cash flow to fund planned expenditures;*
- *Sufficient liquidity for future operations;*
- *Cost of capital risk to carry out the Company's operations;*
- *Unforeseen title defects;*
- *Aboriginal land claims;*
- *Increased competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves and undeveloped lands;*
- *Competition for and availability of qualified personnel or management;*
- *Loss of key personnel;*
- *Uncertainties associated with regulatory approvals;*
- *Uncertainty of government policy changes;*
- *The risk of carrying out operations with minimal environmental impact;*
- *Unexpected geological, technical, drilling, construction and processing problems and availability of insurance;*
- *Industry conditions including changes in laws and regulations including the adoption of new environmental laws and regulations and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced;*

- *General economic, market and business conditions;*
- *Competitive action by other companies;*
- *The ability of suppliers to meet commitments;*
- *Obtaining required approvals of regulatory authorities;*
- *Financing the purchase of Shelter Bay Energy Inc. ("Shelter Bay") in the event certain shareholders exercise their right to require Crescent Point to purchase the remaining Shelter Bay shares not owned by Crescent Point; and*
- *Uncertainties associated with credit facilities and counterparty credit risk.*

Crescent Point strives to manage or minimize these risks in a number of ways, including:

- *Employing qualified professional and technical staff;*
- *Concentrating in a limited number of areas with low cost exploitation and development objectives;*
- *Utilizing the latest technology for finding and developing reserves;*
- *Constructing quality, environmentally sensitive, safe production facilities;*
- *Maximizing operational control of drilling and producing operations;*
- *Mitigating price risk through strategic hedging;*
- *Adhering to conservative borrowing guidelines;*
- *Monitoring counterparty creditworthiness; and*
- *Obtaining counterparty credit insurance.*

A barrel of oil equivalent ("boe") is based on a conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil.

Production

	2009	2008	% Change
Crude oil and NGL (bbls/d)	**39,749**	32,583	22
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**30,802**	28,883	7
Total (boe/d)	**44,883**	37,397	20
Crude oil and NGL (%)	**89**	87	2
Natural gas (%)	**11**	13	(2)
Total (%)	**100**	100	-

Production increased by 20 percent year over year, to 44,883 boe/d in 2009 from 37,397 boe/d in 2008, primarily due to acquisitions and the Company's successful drilling and fracture stimulation programs, partially offset by natural declines.

On January 15, 2009, Crescent Point closed the acquisition of Villanova Energy Corp. ("Villanova") which added over 1,750 boe/d of high quality light oil production, 95 percent of which is in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken light oil resource play.

On June 1, 2009, Crescent Point closed the acquisition of assets from Talisman Energy Canada ("Talisman Assets") which added approximately 4,000 boe/d of high quality, high netback production in southeast Saskatchewan.

On July 2, 2009, the Company completed the Wild River Arrangement and on July 3, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of Gibraltar Exploration Ltd. ("Gibraltar") by plan of arrangement. Also on July 3, 2009, the Company completed the disposition of 25 percent of the assets acquired from Wild River and Gibraltar to Shelter Bay Energy Inc. ("Shelter Bay"). On a combined basis and after the disposition to Shelter Bay, the acquisition of Wild River and Gibraltar added more than 2,900 boe/d of high quality, long life crude oil and natural gas production, 64 percent of which is in southwest Saskatchewan.

Also during the third quarter, the Company closed two separate agreements to acquire producing assets in southeast and southwest Saskatchewan which added approximately 3,750 boe/d, 73 percent of which is light and medium crude oil, including 450 boe/d in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken light oil resource play.

On October 22, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of Wave Energy Ltd. ("Wave") by plan of arrangement which added approximately 3,000 boe/d, 87 percent of which is high quality, long life Lower Shaunavon medium gravity oil.

On December 15, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of TriAxon Resources Ltd. ("TriAxon") by plan of arrangement which added over 1,400 boe/d, approximately 80 percent of which is light oil and natural gas liquids. A portion of these assets were subsequently sold on January 15, 2010 to Penn West Energy Trust ("Penn West"); refer to "Capital Expenditures Subsequent Events" section.

Crescent Point's successful drilling program also contributed to the increase in production. During 2009 the Company drilled 182 (136.1 net) wells focused primarily in the Viewfield Bakken resource play in southeast Saskatchewan.

The Company's weighting to oil at 89 percent in 2009 remained consistent with the comparative period.

Marketing and Prices

Average Selling Prices (1)

	2009	2008	% Change
Crude oil and NGL ($/bbl)	**64.49**	94.36	(32)
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**4.11**	8.36	(51)
Total ($/boe)	**59.93**	88.67	(32)

(1) The average selling prices reported are before realized derivatives and transportation charges.

Benchmark Pricing

	2009	2008	% Change
WTI crude oil (US$/bbl)	**61.93**	99.65	(38)
WTI crude oil (Cdn$/bbl)	**70.38**	106.01	(34)
AECO natural gas (1) (Cdn$/mcf)	**3.96**	8.15	(51)
Exchange rate – US$/Cdn$	**0.88**	0.94	(6)

(1) The AECO natural gas price reported is the average daily spot price.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company's average selling price for crude oil decreased by 32 percent from 2008 primarily as a result of the 38 percent decrease in the US$ WTI benchmark, partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar. The Company's oil differential for year ended December 31, 2009 was $5.89 per bbl, or 8 percent, compared to $11.65 per bbl or 11 percent in 2008. The improvement in the oil differential is largely the result of the Company's growth of high quality Bakken crude production and improvements in heavy, medium and sour oil differentials during 2009 due to increased demand for these Canadian crude types relative to 2008.

The Company's average selling price for gas of $4.11 per mcf for the year ended December 31, 2009 decreased 51 percent from 2008, corresponding to the 51 percent decrease in the AECO daily gas price.

The variation in the Company's gas price compared to the AECO daily price reflects the Company's portfolio of gas marketing contracts, the proximity of the Company's gas assets relative to markets, and the premium received for a portion of the Company's high heat value gas production.

Derivatives and Risk Management

The following is a summary of the realized derivative gains (losses) on oil and gas contracts:

($000, except per boe and volume amounts)	2009	2008	% Change
Average crude oil volumes hedged (bbls/d)	**17,633**	16,520	7
Crude oil realized derivative gain (loss)	**49,478**	(119,745)	141
per bbl	**3.41**	(10.04)	134
Average natural gas volumes hedged (GJ/d)	**3,684**	1,667	121
Natural gas realized derivative gain (loss)	**3,149**	(342)	1,021
per mcf	**0.28**	(0.03)	1,033
Average barrels of oil equivalent hedged (boe/d)	**18,215**	16,783	9
Operating realized derivative gain (loss)	**52,627**	(120,087)	144
per boe	**3.21**	(8.77)	137
Derivative crystallization gain (loss)	**72,513**	(34,483)	310
per boe	**4.43**	(2.52)	276
Total realized derivative gain (loss)	**125,140**	(154,570)	181
per boe	**7.64**	(11.29)	168

Management of cash flow variability is an integral component of Crescent Point's business strategy. Changing business conditions are monitored regularly and reviewed with the Board of Directors to establish risk management guidelines in carrying out the Company's strategic risk management program. The risk exposure inherent in movements in the price of crude oil and natural gas, fluctuations in the US/Cdn dollar exchange rate, changes in the price of power and interest rate movements on long-term debt are all proactively managed by Crescent Point through the use of derivatives with investment grade counterparties. The Company considers these derivative contracts to be an effective means to manage cash flow.

The Company's crude oil and natural gas derivatives are referenced to WTI and AECO, unless otherwise noted. Crescent Point utilizes a variety of derivatives including swaps, collars and put options to protect against downward commodity price movements while providing the opportunity for some upside participation during periods of rising prices.

The Company recorded a total realized derivative gain of $125.1 million for year ended December 31, 2009 compared to a loss of $154.6 million in 2008. The total derivative gain in 2009 consists of an operating realized derivative gain of $52.6 million and a $72.5 million realized derivative gain resulting from the derivative reset program, while the 2008 derivative loss includes an operating realized derivative loss of $120.1 million and a $34.5 million realized derivative loss resulting from the derivative reset program which is discussed below.

The Company's operating realized derivative gain for oil was $49.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a loss of $119.7 million in 2008. The gain is largely attributable to the decrease in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price over 2008. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price decreased by 34 percent, while the Company's average derivative oil price decreased 9 percent or $8.14 a barrel, from $86.21 per barrel in 2008 to $78.07 per barrel in 2009.

The Company's gain in the year ended December 31, 2009 pursuant to its derivative mark-to-market crystallization and reset program ("derivative crystallization") announced March 4, 2009 was $72.5 million. The Company crystallized a portion of its forward market gains on swaps and collars for 2010, 2011 and 2012 and reset the hedges using swaps at then current market prices. The impact of crystallizing and resetting these derivatives improved the Company's financial flexibility while continuing to provide a measure of cash flow stability to Crescent Point over the next 3 ½ years.

The Company has not designated any of its risk management activities as accounting hedges under the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (the "CICA") section 3855 and, accordingly, has marked-to-market its derivatives.

The unrealized derivative loss for the year ended December 31, 2009 was $228.3 million compared to a gain of $294.3 million in 2008. The unrealized derivative loss for the year ended December 31, 2009 is attributable to the increase in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price at December 31, 2009 as compared to December 31, 2008 combined with the maturity and crystallization of in the money derivative contracts during 2009. The unrealized derivative gain for the year ended December 31, 2008 is primarily the result of the significant decrease in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price at December 31, 2008 as compared to December 31, 2007.

Crescent Point's risk management policy allows for hedging a forward profile of 3½ years, and up to 65 percent net of royalty interest production.

Revenues

($000)[1]	2009	2008	% Change
Crude oil and NGL sales	**935,621**	1,125,300	(17)
Natural gas sales	**46,244**	88,376	(48)
Revenues	**981,865**	1,213,676	(19)

(1) Revenue is reported before transportation charges and realized derivatives.

Crude oil and NGL sales decreased 17 percent in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease is primarily due to the 32 percent decrease in realized prices largely as a result of the 38 percent decrease in US$ WTI benchmark price for the year ending December 31, 2009 over 2008. The decrease in pricing is partially offset by the increased production in 2009 due to the acquisitions completed in 2008 and 2009 and the Company's successful drilling program.

Natural gas sales decreased 48 percent in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease is primarily due to the 51 percent decrease in the AECO daily gas price for the year ending December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008. The decrease in realized prices is partially offset by the 7 percent increase in gas production in year ending December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008 largely due to gas production acquired through capital acquisitions and successful drilling at Viewfield.

Transportation Expenses

($000, except per boe amounts)	2009	2008	% Change
Transportation expenses	**24,296**	25,608	(5)
Per boe	**1.48**	1.87	(21)

Transportation expense per boe decreased 21 percent in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. This decrease is primarily due to lower volume and per unit cost of crude oil trucking as a result of the Company's continued investment in gathering and pipeline infrastructure, particularly in the Bakken play, in an effort to improve the efficiency and safety of Crescent Point's operations. In addition, pipeline capacity on the Enbridge Pipeline (Saskatchewan) gathering system was increased in mid-2008, reducing the amount of crude oil trucking required to maintain deliveries to market.

Royalty Expenses

($000, except per boe amounts)	2009	2008	% Change
Royalties	**172,609**	220,225	(22)
As a % of oil and gas sales	**18%**	18%	-
Per boe	**10.54**	16.09	(34)

Royalties decreased by 22 percent for the year ending December 31, 2009 compared to 2008 which is consistent with the decrease in revenues; royalties as a percentage of sales at 18 percent in 2009 remained consistent with 2008.

Operating Expenses

($000, except per boe amounts)	2009	2008	% Change
Operating expenses	**146,182**	123,316	19
Per boe	**8.92**	9.01	(1)

Operating expenses per boe remained consistent for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008 and is attributable to the low operating cost structure associated with focused core properties.

Netbacks

	2009			2008	
	Crude Oil and NGL ($/bbl)	Natural Gas ($/mcf)	Total ($/boe)	Total ($/boe)	% Change
Average selling price	64.49	4.11	59.93	88.67	(32)
Royalties	(11.57)	(0.43)	(10.54)	(16.09)	(34)
Operating expenses	(9.09)	(1.27)	(8.92)	(9.01)	(1)
Transportation	(1.49)	(0.24)	(1.48)	(1.87)	(21)
Netback prior to realized derivatives	42.34	2.17	38.99	61.70	(37)
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives	3.41	0.28	3.21	(8.77)	137
Operating netback	45.75	2.45	42.20	52.93	(20)
Realized gain (loss) on derivative crystallization	5.00	-	4.43	(2.52)	276
Netback	50.75	2.45	46.63	50.41	(7)

The operating netback for the year ended December 31, 2009 decreased 20 percent to $42.20 per boe from $52.93 per boe in 2008. The decrease in the Company's operating netback is primarily the result of a decrease in the average selling price related to the decrease in the $US WTI benchmark price, partially offset by decreases in royalty and transportation expense and a realized derivative gain in 2009 compared to a realized derivative loss in 2008.

After adjusting for the Company's $72.5 million derivative crystallization gain, the netback for the year ended December 31, 2009 increased by $4.43 per boe to $46.63 per boe. As discussed earlier, the realized derivative crystallization gain improved the Company's financial flexibility and resetting the hedges provides a measure of stability to cash flow over the next 3 ½ years.

General and Administrative Expenses

($000, except per boe amounts)	2009	2008	% Change
General and administrative costs	45,739	52,148	(12)
Capitalized	(9,395)	(11,181)	(16)
General and administrative expenses	36,344	40,967	(11)
Provision for uncollectible amounts from SemCanada	(10,136)	(19,380)	(48)
General and administrative expenses, excluding provision for uncollectible amounts from SemCanada	26,208	21,587	21
Per boe	1.60	1.58	1

General and administrative expenses decreased 11 percent in 2009 compared to 2008. This is primarily the result of a $10.1 million provision for uncollectible amounts from SemCanada (net of a $1.2 million recovery), compared to a $19.4 million provision in 2008 and the special bonus paid to employees in 2008 to recognize their efforts contributing to the successful growth and net asset value appreciation of the Company. Excluding the provision for bad debt, general and administrative expenses in 2009 were $1.60 per boe. In 2008, general and administrative costs excluding the bad debt provision were $1.58 per boe.

The normalized increase in year over year costs in is the result of the growth of the Company.

On July 23, 2008, Crescent Point announced that it had a potential exposure to SemCanada Crude Company ("SemCanada"), a Canadian subsidiary of SemGroup, L.P. ("SemGroup"), relating to the marketing of a portion of Crescent Point's crude oil and liquids production. SemGroup filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware and SemCanada also filed for creditor protection in Canada under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act.

In December 2009, the Company received $1.2 million as final settlement pursuant to the credit proceedings under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. To December 31, 2009, the Company's total bad debt expense relating to SemCanada was $29.5 million.

Restricted Share Bonus Plan

Stock-based compensation expense

($000, except per boe amounts)	2009	2008	% Change
Stock-based compensation costs	47,721	30,778	55
Capitalized	(2,697)	-	-
Stock-based compensation expense	45,024	30,778	46
Per boe	2.75	2.25	22

Pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement, all individuals holding restricted units previously issued under the Restricted Unit Bonus Plan agreed to waive their rights under the plan to have the vesting schedule for all previously issued restricted units accelerate on the occurrence of a change in control as defined in the Restricted Unit Bonus Plan. In addition, all restricted units previously issued were amended such that the holder thereof will have the right to receive common shares instead of units on a one for one basis and on the same terms and be governed by the same terms under a Restricted Share Bonus Plan. In conjunction with the Wild River Arrangement, the amendment of the Restricted Unit Bonus Plan received unitholder approval.

Under the terms of this plan, the Company may grant restricted shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Restricted shares vest at 33 1/3 percent on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date or at a date approved by the Board of Directors. Restricted shareholders are eligible for monthly dividends immediately upon grant.

Under the Restricted Share Bonus Plan, the Company is authorized to issue up to 11,000,000 shares. The Company had 2,308,844 restricted shares outstanding at December 31, 2009 compared to 2,325,302 restricted units outstanding at December 31, 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of $45.0 million, an increase of 46 percent over 2008. This increase is due to the restricted units awarded in the first quarter of 2009 to employees of the Company in conjunction with the 2008 special bonus award and an increase in the number of employees, partially offset by $2.7 million of stock-based compensation capitalized in 2009.

Interest Expense

($000, except per boe amounts)	2009	2008	% Change
Interest expense	35,134	33,484	5
Per boe	2.14	2.45	(13)

Interest expense increased 5 percent in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. This increase is largely attributable to fees relating to the renewal and extension of the Company's credit facility and losses relating to the Company's interest hedging program, partially offset by a lower average debt balance and lower effective interest rates resulting from a decrease in the prime interest rate and related banker's acceptance rates over the comparable 2008 period.

Crescent Point actively manages exposure to fluctuations in interest rates through interest rate swaps and short term banker's acceptances (refer to Derivatives and Risk Management section above).

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization

($000, except per boe amounts)	2009	2008	% Change
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	423,114	315,483	34
Per boe	25.83	23.05	12

The depletion, depreciation and amortization ("DD&A") rate increased by 12 percent to $25.83 per boe for the year ended December 31, 2009 from $23.05 in 2008. The increased DD&A rate was the result of several acquisitions during 2009.

Taxes

($000)	2009	2008	% Change
Capital and other tax expense	16,034	20,031	(20)
Future income tax expense	16,557	77,308	(79)

Capital and Other Tax Expense

Capital and other tax expense consists of Saskatchewan Corporation Capital Tax Resource Surcharge. Capital and other tax expense for 2009 decreased 20 percent which is consistent with the decrease in revenues, partially offset by the increase in Saskatchewan based production.

Future Income Tax Expense

In 2009, the Company reported future income tax expense of $16.6 million which relates primarily to the tax effect of the conversion from an income trust to a corporate structure, partially offset by the $228.3 million unrealized derivative loss.

Funds Flow, Cash Flow and Net Income (Loss)

($000, except per share amounts) (1)	2009	2008	% Change
Funds flow from operations	**672,895**	592,132	14
Funds flow from operations per share – diluted (1)	**4.15**	4.73	(12)
Cash flow from operating activities	**652,028**	584,955	11
Cash flow from operating activities per share – diluted (1)	**4.02**	4.67	(14)
Net income (loss)	**(31,075)**	464,102	(107)
Net income (loss) per share – diluted (1)	**(0.19)**	3.71	(105)

(1) Comparative amounts are per trust unit

For the year ended December 31, 2009, funds flow from operations increased to $672.9 million from $592.1 million in 2008 and decreased to $4.15 per share – diluted from $4.73 per share – diluted. The increase in funds flow from operations is primarily the result of the increased production volumes and the realized derivative gains partially offset by the decrease in operating netback. The decrease in the operating netback is primarily the result of decreased benchmark pricing, partially offset by decreases in royalty and transportation expenses and a realized derivative gain in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to a realized derivative loss in 2008.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, cash flow from operating activities increased 11 percent to $652.0 million, compared to $585.0 million in 2008, for the same reasons discussed above, as well as due to fluctuations in working capital.

The Company recorded a net loss of $31.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to net income of $464.1 million in 2008, primarily as a result of the $228.3 unrealized derivative loss recorded in 2009 compared to the unrealized derivative gain of $294.3 million in 2008 and increases in depletion, depreciation and amortization, partially offset by a decrease in future income tax expense.

Excluding the derivative crystallization gain of $72.5 million and $10.1 million bad debt provision for SemCanada in the year ending December 31, 2009, funds flow from operations would have been $610.5 million or $3.77 per share – diluted and cash flow from operating activities would have been $579.5 million or $3.57 per share – diluted.

As noted in the Derivatives and Risk Management section, the Company has not designated any of its risk management activities as accounting hedges under the CICA Handbook section 3855 and, accordingly, has marked-to-market its derivatives and records the result to the statement of operations.

Crescent Point uses financial derivatives, including swaps, costless collars and put options, to reduce the volatility of the selling price of its crude oil and natural gas production. This provides a measure of stability to the Company's cash flows and distributions over time.

The Company's derivatives portfolio extends out 3½ years from the current quarter.

The CICA Handbook section 3855 "Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement", gives guidelines for mark to market accounting for financial derivatives. Financial derivatives that have not settled during the current quarter are marked-to-market each quarter. The change in mark to market from the previous quarter represents a gain or loss that is recorded on the statement of operations. As such, if benchmark oil and natural gas prices rise during the quarter, the Company records a loss based on the change in price multiplied by the volume of oil and natural gas hedged. If prices fall during the quarter, the Company records a gain. The prices used to record the actual gain or loss are subject to an adjustment for volatility, then the resulting gain (asset) or loss (liability) is discounted to a present value using a risk-free rate adjusted for counterparty risk.

Crescent Point's underlying physical reserves are not marked-to-market each quarter, hence no gain or loss associated with price changes is recorded; the Company realizes the benefit/detriment of any price increase/ decrease in the period which the physical sales occur.

The Company's financial results should be viewed with the understanding that the future gain or loss on financial derivatives is recorded in the current period's results, while the future value of the underlying physical sales is not.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash dividends:

($000,except per share amounts) (1)	2009	2008	% Change
Accumulated cash dividends, beginning of year	**860,371**	535,550	61
Cash dividends declared to shareholders	**453,318**	324,821	40
Accumulated cash dividends, end of year	**1,313,689**	860,371	53
Accumulated cash dividends per share, beginning of year	**12.27**	9.66	27
Cash dividends to shareholders per share	**2.76**	2.61	6
Accumulated cash dividends per share, end of year	**15.03**	12.27	22

(1) Amounts prior to July 2, 2009 were distributions of trust units. Cash dividends reflect the sum of the amounts declared monthly, as a trust or a corporation, including dividends under the DRIP, since Crescent Point's inception in 2003.

The Company maintained monthly dividends of $0.23 per share during 2009. Crescent Point's risk management strategy minimizes exposure to commodity price volatility which provided the Company with the ability to maintain sustainable dividends despite fluctuating market prices in 2009.

Cash dividends increased 40 percent in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to cash distributions in 2008. The increase in dividends relates to an increase in the number of shares outstanding, resulting from the Villanova, Wild River, Gibraltar, Wave and TriAxon acquisitions in 2009, the bought deal financings which closed in January, March, September and November 2009 and the DRIP program.

Crescent Point believes it is well positioned to maintain monthly dividends as the Company continues to exploit and develop its resource plays. Crescent Point's risk management strategy minimizes exposure to commodity price volatility and provides a measure of sustainability to dividends through periods of fluctuating market prices.

The Company's derivative crystallization and reset program, discussed above, capitalizes on the Company's derivatives while continuing to provide cash flow stability to the Company over the next 3½ years. The cash inflow from the derivative crystallization and reset program during the year ended December 31, 2009 was $72.5 million; during the year ended December 31, 2008 the Company recorded a cash outflow of $34.5 million pursuant to the derivative crystallization and reset program.

The following table outlines the breakdown of the cash distributions per unit or share paid or payable by the Company with respect to the record dates from January 31, 2009 to December 31, 2009 for Canadian income tax purposes:

Record Date	Payment Date	Amount	Eligible Dividend Amount	Total Cash Distribution
January 31, 2009	February 17, 2009	$0.23	-	$0.23
February 28, 2009	March 16, 2009	$0.23	-	$0.23
March 31, 2009	April 15, 2009	$0.23	-	$0.23
April 30, 2009	May 15, 2009	$0.23	-	$0.23
May 31, 2009	June 15, 2009	$0.23	-	$0.23
June 30, 2009	July 15, 2009	$0.23	-	$0.23
July 31, 2009	August 17, 2009	-	$0.23	$0.23
August 31, 2009	September 15, 2009	-	$0.23	$0.23
September 30, 2009	October 15, 2009	-	$0.23	$0.23
October 31, 2009	November 16, 2009	-	$0.23	$0.23
November 30, 2009	December 15, 2009	-	$0.23	$0.23
December 31, 2009	January 15, 2010	-	$0.23	$0.23
TOTAL PER UNIT OR SHARE		**$1.38**	**$1.38**	**$2.76**

Cash distributions paid with respect to record dates from January 31 to June 30, 2009 were paid to unitholders of the Trust. These amounts received by Canadian residents outside of a registered pension or retirement plan in the 2009 taxation year are 100 percent taxable. Cash dividends paid with respect to record dates from July 31 to December 31, 2009 were paid to shareholders of the Company and were designated as "eligible dividends" for Canadian tax purposes.

Investments in Marketable Securities

In the fourth quarter of 2007, Crescent Point received 1.5 million shares of a publicly traded exploration and production company for $1.00 per share or $1.5 million in connection with a disposition of properties. The Company continues to hold these shares and recorded an unrealized gain of $0.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to an unrealized loss of $0.8 million in 2008.

Long-Term Investments

a) Reliable Energy Ltd.

In October 2009, the Company purchased 32.2 million common shares in Reliable Energy Ltd. The investment is classified as held for trading and is marked-to-market with the resulting gain or loss being recorded in the statement of operations. The investment is recorded at fair value which is $10.6 million more than the original cost of the investment.

b) Private Oil and Gas Company

In October 2009, the Company purchased 5.3 million common shares in a private oil and gas company for $8.0 million. The investment is classified as available for sale and measured at cost.

b) Shelter Bay Energy Inc.

During the first quarter of 2008, the Company invested in Shelter Bay, a private oil company. At December 31, 2009, the Company's investment of $200.4 million consisted of 173.9 million Class A Common Shares, representing an interest of 21 percent, plus the accumulated equity earnings of $6.1 million.

Under the terms of the unanimous shareholders' agreement governing Shelter Bay (the "Shelter Bay USA"), the Company has a right to purchase all, but not less than all, of the shares of Shelter Bay not already owned by the Company (the "Call Right") at a price equal to the market value of the shares; the determination of market value is based on a defined calculation as outlined in the Shelter Bay USA. The Call Right is exercisable at (i) any time before April 1, 2011, provided that the proceeds from such a transaction (including cumulative distributions) would result in the initial investors in Shelter Bay receiving realized proceeds equal to at least two times the amount of the aggregate capital invested by the initial investors and Crescent Point in Shelter Bay, or (ii) any time on or after April 1, 2011 and on or before March 31, 2013.

Upon exercise of the Call Right, and acceptance by 66 ⅔ percent or greater of the shares held by Shelter Bay shareholders (excluding Crescent Point), Crescent Point will have the right to acquire all of the Shelter Bay shares it does not own. In the event of acceptance by less than 66 ⅔ percent of the shares held by Shelter Bay shareholders (excluding Crescent Point), Crescent Point shall have the right to purchase all of the assets (the "Asset Call Right") of Shelter Bay for 105 percent of the market value of the assets, as defined in the Shelter Bay USA.

In the event Crescent Point exercises its Call Right or Asset Call Right, Shelter Bay's Class B and C Common Share shareholders will be entitled to receive 100 percent of all proceeds from the sale transaction up to their original investment in Shelter Bay plus a 10 percent return on investment. Class A Common Share shareholders would then receive 100 percent of their original investment in Shelter Bay plus a 10 percent return on investment. Subsequent proceeds up to and until a 25 percent return on investment to all Shelter Bay Common Shareholders, would be shared on a pro rata basis by shareholders in accordance with the number of shares held by each shareholder. Following receipt of a 25 percent return on investment by all Shelter Bay Common Shareholders, the remaining proceeds would be shared 50 percent by Crescent Point and 50 percent by all Shelter Bay Common Shareholders on a pro rata basis.

As at December 31, 2009, no conditions exist which would require the Company to record a liability pursuant to the Shelter Bay USA.

Also under the Shelter Bay USA, between April 1, 2013 and September 30, 2013, certain Shelter Bay shareholders shall have a separate right to require that Crescent Point acquire all of the shares of Shelter Bay then owned by such shareholder (the "Put Right") for a purchase price equal to 85 percent of the market value of such shares; the determination of market value is based on a defined calculation as outlined in the Shelter Bay USA. If the Put Right is exercised, Crescent Point will be obligated to provide all of the other shareholders in Shelter Bay with a similar right to put their shares to Crescent Point on the same terms.

The purchase price for the Shelter Bay shares may be settled, at Crescent Point's election, in cash or the issuance of Crescent Point shares; however, the Shelter Bay shareholders shall have certain rights to receive their consideration for their Shelter Bay shares in the form of Crescent Point shares.

Given the terms of the Shelter Bay USA, there can be no assurance that Crescent Point will not be required to, or will not elect to purchase the shares of Shelter Bay not already owned by Crescent Point or the assets of Shelter Bay and further, there can be no assurance that Crescent Point will have the capital resources to satisfy such Call Right or Put Right or that it will be able to issue Crescent Point shares to Shelter Bay shareholders in association with the exercise of the Call Right or Put Right described herein, and which issuance may be dilutive to existing Crescent Point shareholders at such time.

Related Party Transactions

The following related party transactions occurred between Crescent Point and Shelter Bay during 2009:

- *Management and Technical Services Agreement* – Crescent Point entered into a Management and Technical Services Agreement with Shelter Bay, effective January 11, 2008 through December 31, 2012, with both early termination and extension provisions. Crescent Point is responsible for managing, administering and operating the assets and business of Shelter Bay. The services are provided in exchange for a monthly management fee. The Company billed management fees to Shelter Bay of $4.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 (2008 - $2.5 million).
- *Farm-Out Agreement* – Effective January 11, 2008, Crescent Point entered into a farm-out agreement with Shelter Bay. Under the agreement, Shelter Bay has the right to farm-in on 22 net sections of Viewfield Bakken lands owned by the Company. Shelter Bay is responsible for paying 100 percent of the capital costs and earns a 50 percent interest in production from the property, while the Company retains the other 50 percent production interest. This agreement gives Crescent Point the means to drill the undeveloped land and receive 50 percent of the production for no capital cost or risk. During the year ended December 31, 2009, Shelter Bay drilled 17 gross wells on lands farmed out by the Company.
- *Amounts Owing From / Due To* – At December 31, 2009, Shelter Bay owed the Company $0.1 million for joint venture billings and management fees. These receivables were collected by the Company at the end of January 2010.
- *Property Dispositions* – On June 1, 2009, Crescent Point disposed of oil and gas properties located in the Viewfield Bakken resource play to Shelter Bay for cash consideration of approximately $35.7 million. On July 3, 2009, the Company disposed of 25 percent of the Wild River and Gibraltar assets to Shelter Bay for cash consideration of approximately $81.9 million. These transactions were recorded at the exchange amount. The dispositions to Shelter Bay served to reduce Crescent Point's purchase consideration associated with its acquisitions.

Capital Expenditures

Major Capital Acquisitions

Villanova Energy Corp.

On January 15, 2009, Crescent Point purchased all the issued and outstanding shares of Villanova, a private oil and gas company with properties in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken light oil resource play for total consideration of approximately $134.7 million, including assumed bank debt and working capital ($130.3 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment). The purchase was paid for through the issuance of approximately 4.6 million trust units and was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting.

Wild River Resources Ltd.

On July 2, 2009, the Trust and Wild River, a private company with properties in the Lower Shaunavon area of southwest Saskatchewan, completed the Wild River Arrangement whereby the Trust unitholders exchanged their trust units for common shares in Wild River on a one-to-one basis thereby effectively converting the Trust into a corporation. In addition, pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement, the shares of Wild River were consolidated on a 0.1512 for one basis prior to the exchange, the Board of Directors and management team of Wild River were replaced with Crescent Point's existing Board of Directors and management team and Wild River changed its name to Crescent Point Energy Corp. As a result of the Wild River Arrangement, the Trust was dissolved and Crescent Point Energy Corp. received all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of the Trust.

After completion of the Wild River Arrangement, the former unitholders of the Trust owned approximately 97 percent of the Company and the former shareholders of Wild River owned approximately 3 percent. In accordance with Canadian GAAP, the Wild River Arrangement was accounted for as a reverse take-over, whereby the Trust was deemed to be the acquirer of Wild River. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a continuity of interest basis, which recognizes Crescent Point Energy Corp. as the successor entity to the Trust.

Pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement, Crescent Point paid total consideration of $149.9 million, including assumed working capital, through the issuance of 4.4 million shares and cash consideration of $20.2 million (representing the 5.0 million Wild River shares the Trust purchased prior to closing for $4.00 per share).

Gibraltar Exploration Ltd.

On July 3, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of Gibraltar, a private company with properties in the Lower Shaunavon area of southwest Saskatchewan, by way of a plan of arrangement for total consideration of approximately $200.5 million, including the assumed bank debt and working capital ($175.2 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment). The purchase was paid for through the issuance of approximately 4.1 million shares and was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting.

Wave Energy Ltd.
On October 22, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of Wave, a private company with properties in the Lower Shaunavon area of southwest Saskatchewan, by way of a plan of arrangement for total consideration of approximately $706.0 million, including assumed bank debt and working capital ($891.2 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment). The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting and was paid for through the issuance of approximately 17.5 million shares and cash consideration of $1.1 million (representing the 0.3 million Wave shares the Company purchased prior to closing for $3.34 per share).

TriAxon Resources Ltd.
On December 15, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of TriAxon, a private company with properties in the Bakken and Viking light oil resource play in Saskatchewan and Pembina Cardium play in Alberta, by way of a plan of arrangement for total consideration of approximately $254.9 million, including assumed bank debt and working capital ($272.9 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment). The purchase was paid for through the issuance of approximately 6.3 million shares and was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting.

Major Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

Talisman Assets
On June 1, 2009, Crescent Point completed the acquisition of the Talisman Assets in southeast Saskatchewan. The assets were acquired under the terms of an agreement whereby Crescent Point and TriStar Oil & Gas Ltd. ("TriStar") jointly and severally acquired the assets. Crescent Point acquired a 50 percent working interest in the assets for cash consideration of approximately $362.9 million ($395.4 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

Bakken Assets
Crescent Point and TriStar also disposed of a portion of the assets acquired from Talisman (the "Bakken Assets") to Shelter Bay under a separate agreement on June 1, 2009. Consideration received by Crescent Point for its portion of the Bakken Assets was approximately $35.7 million ($35.8 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

Wild River and Gibraltar Assets
On July 3, 2009, the Company disposed of 25 percent of the Wild River and Gibraltar assets to Shelter Bay for cash consideration of approximately $81.9 million ($83.2 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

Other Saskatchewan Assets
On July 7, 2009, the Company closed the acquisition of producing assets located in southeast and southwest Saskatchewan for cash consideration of approximately $32.7 million ($32.8 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

On September 30, 2009, the Company closed the acquisition of producing assets located in southeast and southwest Saskatchewan for cash consideration of approximately $226.2 million ($240.2 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

On October 16, 2009, the Company closed the acquisition of assets in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken resource play for cash consideration of approximately $100.0 million.

On November 30, 2009, the Company closed the acquisition of assets in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken resource play for total consideration of approximately $27.4 million ($37.1 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment including asset retirement obligation and future income tax liability). The purchase was paid for through the issuance of approximately 0.7 million shares.

Minor Property Acquisitions and Dispositions
Minor property acquisitions, dispositions and purchase price adjustments during year ended December 31, 2009 amounted to adjustments to property plant and equipment of $1.0 million.

Subsequent Events

Acquisition of Penn West Energy Trust Assets

On January 15, 2010, the Company closed the acquisition of producing assets in southwest Saskatchewan from Penn West. Total consideration paid included Crescent Point's 100 percent working interest in the Pembina Cardium play acquired through the Company's arrangement with TriAxon, a 50 percent working interest in Crescent Point's Dodsland Viking play and $434 million cash.

Development Capital

($000)	**2009**	2008	% Change
Capital acquisitions (net) (1)	**2,078,521**	140,851	1,376
Development capital expenditures	**339,916**	454,533	(25)
Capitalized administration	**12,093**	11,181	8
Office equipment	**5,867**	1,181	397
Total	**2,436,397**	607,746	301

(1) Capital acquisitions represent total consideration for the transactions including bank debt and working capital assumed.

The Company's development capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2009 were $339.9 million, compared to $454.5 million in 2008. In 2009, 182 (136.1 net) wells were drilled with a success rate of 100 percent. The development capital for the year ended December 31, 2009 included $93.7 million on facilities, land and seismic.

Crescent Point's budgeted capital program for 2010 is approximately $450 million, not including acquisitions. The Company searches for opportunities that align with strategic parameters and evaluates each prospect on a case-by-case basis.

The goodwill balance as at December 31, 2009 was $100.3 million compared to $68.4 million at December 31, 2008. The increase of $31.9 million is attributable to the acquisition of TriAxon completed in the fourth quarter of 2009. The remainder of the goodwill balance is attributable to the corporate acquisitions of Tappit Resources Ltd., Capio Petroleum Corporation and Bulldog Energy Inc. during the period 2003 through 2005. The Company performed a goodwill impairment test at December 31, 2009 and no impairment of goodwill exists.

Crescent Point established a reclamation fund for future asset retirement obligation costs and environmental emissions reduction costs. The Company contributes $0.30 per produced boe to the fund, of which $0.15 per boe is for future asset retirement obligation costs and $0.15 per boe is for environmental emissions reduction costs.

The reclamation fund decreased $0.6 million, from $4.0 million at December 31, 2008 to $3.4 million at December 31, 2009. This decrease is the result of expenditures of $6.5 million partially offset by contributions of $5.9 million. The majority of the expenditures pertained to the engineering and procurement of equipment to install an amine sweetening unit at an existing facility in the Sounding Lake area which conserves and sweetens sour solution gas and reduces emissions.

The asset retirement obligation increased by $70.6 million during 2009 from $68.8 million in 2008 to $139.4 million in 2009. This increase relates to liabilities of $65.2 million as a result of capital acquisitions, $2.6 million recorded in respect of drilling, and accretion expense of $7.2 million, partially offset by $1.4 million relating to capital dispositions, $1.8 million for liabilities settled and $1.2 million relating to changes in estimates.

Capitalization Table

($000, except share, per share and percent amounts)	**December 31, 2009**	December 31, 2008
Bank debt	**519,127**	918,626
Working capital (1)	**(148,190)**	(187,694)
Net debt (1)	**370,937**	730,932
Shares outstanding (2)	**209,389,932**	125,678,681
Market price at end of year (per share)	**39.49**	24.09
Market capitalization	**8,268,808**	3,027,599
Total capitalization	**8,639,745**	3,758,531
Net debt as a percentage of total capitalization (%)	**4%**	19%
Annual funds flow from operations	**672,895**	592,132
Net debt to funds flow from operations (3)	**0.6**	1.2

(1) Working capital is calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding risk management assets and liabilities, plus long-term investments.

(2) Common shares outstanding balance at December 31, 2009 includes 673,973 common shares to be issued on January 15, 2010 pursuant to the DRIP program.

(3) The net debt reflects the financing of acquisitions, however the funds flow from operations only reflects funds flow from operations generated from the acquired properties since the closing dates of the acquisitions.

The Company has a syndicated credit facility with twelve banks and an operating credit facility with one Canadian chartered bank. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had bank debt of $519.1 million, leaving unutilized borrowing capacity of $1.1 billion. The credit facility has a maturity date of May 2011.

As at December 31, 2009, Crescent Point was capitalized with 96 percent equity, a 15 percent increase from December 31, 2008. This increase is mainly due to the increased share price at December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008. The Company's net debt to funds flow from operations ratio at December 31, 2009 was 0.6 times (December 31, 2008 – 1.2 times) due to the favorable impact of the November 3, 2009 equity financing and timing of the deployment of the cash as consideration in the acquisition of assets from Penn West which closed on January 15, 2010. Crescent Point's projected average net debt to 12 month cash flow is approximately 1.0 times.

Through the latter part of 2008 and 2009, global financial markets have been in a period of significant uncertainty marked by high profile bankruptcies of major financial institutions, large increases in stock market volatility, significant downward pressure on equities and overall tightening of credit markets. On July 2, 2009, Crescent Point effectively converted from a trust to a corporation through the Wild River Arrangement. This transaction provides the Company with greater financial flexibility in raising capital and generating value as Crescent Point is no longer constrained by the Safe Harbor Limit guidelines imposed by the Federal Government.

During the first quarter of 2009, Crescent Point successfully completed $345.0 million offering of trust units, during the third quarter of 2009, the Company successfully completed $230.1 million offering of shares and on November 3, 2009, the Company completed an additional $575.3 million offering of shares. These financings highlight the high quality nature of the asset base and demonstrate the ability of Crescent Point to consistently secure adequate capital and maintain liquidity, positioning it for the opportunities that lie ahead. At December 31, 2009, the Company also had $1.6 billion of credit facilities with $1.1 billion available. Crescent Point has significant cash available to meet its short and medium term needs.

Crescent Point's development capital budget for 2010 was set in December 2009 at $450 million, with average 2010 production forecast at 56,500 boe/d.

Crescent Point believes it is well positioned to withstand the current market uncertainty and to take advantage of acquisition opportunities. The Company's balance sheet is strong with projected average net debt to 12 month funds flow of approximately 1.0 times and its 3½ year risk management program provides a measure of cash flow stability.

Crescent Point's management believes that with the high quality reserve base and development inventory, excellent balance sheet and solid hedging program, the Company is well positioned to continue generating strong operating and financial results through 2010 and beyond.

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At December 31, 2009, Crescent Point had 209.4 million common shares issued and outstanding compared to 125.7 million trust units at December 31, 2008. The increase of 83.7 million shares relates primarily to four bought deal financings and the acquisition of Villanova in January 2009, Wild River and Gibraltar in July 2009, Wave in October 2009 and TriAxon in December 2009:

- Crescent Point and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal equity financing on January 9, 2009 pursuant to which the syndicate sold 5.2 million trust units at $22.00 per trust unit for gross proceeds of $115.0 million.
- On January 15, 2009, Crescent Point issued 4.6 million trust units to Villanova shareholders valued at a price of $24.66 per trust unit.
- Crescent Point and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal equity financing on March 24, 2009 pursuant to which the syndicate sold 10.8 million trust units at $21.25 per trust unit for gross proceeds of $230.0 million.
- On July 2, 2009, Crescent Point issued 4.4 million common shares pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement valued at a price of $29.94 per share. In addition, Crescent Point unitholders exchanged their Trust units for the same number of Crescent Point common shares.
- On July 3, 2009, Crescent Point issued 4.1 million common shares to Gibraltar shareholders valued at a price of $29.94 per share.
- Crescent Point and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal equity financing on September 15, 2009 pursuant to which the syndicate sold 6.7 million common shares at $34.50 per share for gross proceeds of $230.1 million.
- On October 22, 2009, Crescent Point issued 17.5 million shares to Wave shareholders valued at a price of $35.85 per share.
- Crescent Point and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal equity financing on November 3, 2009 pursuant to which the syndicate sold 15.4 million common shares at $37.25 per share for gross proceeds of $575.3 million.
- On December 15, 2009, Crescent Point issued 6.3 million shares to TriAxon shareholders valued at a price of $37.70 per share.
- Crescent Point issued 7.0 million shares pursuant to the DRIP program during 2009 for proceeds of $216.8 million.

Crescent Point's total capitalization increased to $8.6 billion at December 31, 2009 compared to $3.8 billion at December 31, 2008, with the market value of the shares representing 96 percent of the total capitalization. The increase in capitalization is attributable to the increase in the number of shares outstanding and a 64 percent increase in the share trading price partially offset by a decrease in the net debt.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The Company has assumed various contractual obligations and commitments in the normal course of operations. The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations and commitments as at December 31, 2009:

Contractual Obligations Summary ($000)		Expected Payout Date			
	Total	2010	2011-2012	2013-2014	After 2014
Operating Leases[1][2]	**99,048**	10,914	19,738	17,332	51,064
Premiums on Put Contracts	**22,757**	20,686	2,071	-	-

(1) Operating leases includes leases for office space, equipment and vehicles.

(2) Included in operating leases are recoveries of rent expense on office space the Company has acquired through various acquisitions and has subleased to other tenants.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has off-balance sheet financing arrangements consisting of various lease agreements. All leases have been treated as operating leases whereby the lease payments are included in operating expenses or general and administrative expenses depending on the nature of the lease. No asset or liability value has been assigned to these leases in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2009. All of the lease agreement amounts have been reflected in the Contractual Obligations and Commitments table above, which were entered into in the normal course of operations.

[illegible]

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to adopt accounting policies that involve the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions are developed based on the best available information and are believed by management to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. New events or additional information may result in the revision of these estimates over time. A summary of the significant accounting policies used by Crescent Point can be found in Note 2 to the December 31, 2009 consolidated financial statements. The following discussion outlines what management believes to be the most critical accounting policies involving the use of estimates and assumptions.

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization ("DD&A")

Crescent Point follows the CICA accounting guideline AcG-16 on full cost accounting in the oil and gas industry to account for oil and gas properties. Under this method, all costs associated with the acquisition of, exploration for and the development of natural gas and crude oil reserves are capitalized and costs associated with production are expensed. The capitalized costs are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved reserves using management's best estimate of future prices (see Oil and Gas Reserves discussion below).

Reserve estimates can have a significant impact on earnings, as they are a key component in the calculation of depletion. A downward revision in a reserve estimate could result in a higher DD&A charge to earnings. In addition, if net capitalized costs are determined to be in excess of the calculated ceiling, which is based largely on reserve estimates (see Asset Impairment discussion below), the excess must be written off as an expense charged against earnings. In the event of a property disposition, proceeds are normally deducted from the full cost pool without recognition of a gain or loss unless there is a change in the DD&A rate of 20 percent or greater.

Asset Retirement Obligation

Upon retirement of its oil and gas assets, the Company anticipates incurring substantial costs associated with asset retirement activities. Estimates of the associated costs are subject to uncertainty associated with the method, timing and extent of future retirement activities. A liability for these costs and a related asset are recorded using the estimated discounted asset retirement costs and the capitalized costs are depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the associated reserve life. Accordingly, the liability, the related asset and the expense are impacted by changes in the estimates and timing of the expected costs and reserves (see Oil and Gas Reserves discussion below).

Asset Impairment

Producing properties and undeveloped properties are assessed annually, or as economic events dictate, for potential impairment. Impairment is assessed by comparing the estimated undiscounted future cash flows to the carrying value of the asset. The cash flows used in the impairment assessment require management to make assumptions and estimates about recoverable reserves (see Oil and Gas Reserves discussion below), future commodity prices and operating costs. Changes in any of the assumptions, such as a downward revision in reserves, a decrease in anticipated future commodity prices, or an increase in operating costs could result in an impairment of an asset's carrying value.

Purchase Price Allocation

Business acquisitions are accounted for by the purchase method of accounting. Under this method, the purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on the fair value at the time of acquisition. The excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is goodwill. The determination of fair value often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of property, plant and equipment acquired generally requires the most judgment and includes estimates of reserves acquired (see Oil and Gas Reserves discussion below), future commodity prices, and discount rates. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities could impact the amounts assigned to assets, liabilities, and goodwill in the purchase price allocation. Future net earnings can be affected as a result of changes in future depletion and depreciation, asset impairment or goodwill impairment.

Goodwill Impairment

Goodwill is subject to impairment tests annually, or as economic events dictate, by comparing the fair value of the reporting entity to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting entity is less than its carrying value, a goodwill impairment loss is recognized as the excess of the carrying value of the goodwill over the implied value of the goodwill. The determination of fair value requires management to make assumptions and estimates about recoverable reserves (see Oil and Gas Reserves discussion below), future commodity prices, operating costs, production profiles, and discount rates. Changes in any of these assumptions, such as a downward revision in reserves, a decrease in future commodity prices, an increase in operating costs or an increase in discount rates could result in an impairment of all or a portion of the goodwill carrying value in future periods.

Oil and Gas Reserves

Reserves estimates, although not reported as part of the Company's financial statements, can have a significant effect on net earnings as a result of their impact on depletion and depreciation rates, asset retirement provisions, asset impairments, purchase price allocations, and goodwill impairment (see discussion of these items above). Independent petroleum reservoir engineering consultants perform evaluations of the Company's oil and gas reserves on an annual basis. However, the estimation of reserves is an inherently complex process requiring significant judgment. Estimates of economically recoverable oil and gas reserves are based upon a number of variables and assumptions such as geoscientific interpretation, commodity prices, operating and capital costs and production forecasts, all of which may vary considerably from actual results. These estimates are expected to be revised upward or downward over time, as additional information such as reservoir performance becomes available, or as economic conditions change.

Future Income Taxes

The determination of the Company's income and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations often involving multiple jurisdictions. All tax filings are subject to audit and potential reassessment after the lapse of considerable time. Accordingly, the actual income tax liability may differ significantly from that estimated and recorded.

On July 2, 2009, the Company effectively converted from a publicly traded income trust to a publicly traded corporation by way of a plan of arrangement with Wild River Resources Ltd. As a result, for the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company's income tax expense was calculated on the basis of it being a corporation. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company's income tax expense was calculated on the basis of it being a publicly traded income trust in accordance with legislation applicable to certain income trusts.

New Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2009, Crescent Point adopted CICA issued Section 3064, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", replacing Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets subsequent to its initial recognition. The adoption of this standard has had no material impact on Crescent Point's financial statements.

Effective December 31, 2009, the Company adopted CICA issued amendments Section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures". The amendments include enhanced disclosures relating to the fair value of financial instruments and the liquidity risk associated with financial instruments. Section 3862 now requires that all financial instruments measured at fair value be categorized into one of three hierarchy levels.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting for Business Combinations

As of January 1, 2010, the Company will early adopt the following CICA Handbook sections:

- "Business Combinations", Section 1582, which replaces the previous business combinations standard. The standard requires assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination, contingent consideration and certain acquired contingencies to be measured at their fair values as of the date of acquisition. In addition, acquisition-related and restructuring costs are to be recognized separately from the business combination and included in the statement of operations. Section 1582 applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011 with earlier application permitted. The adoption of this standard will impact the accounting treatment of future business combinations in Crescent Point's financial statements.
- "Consolidated Financial Statements", Section 1601, which together with Section 1602 below, replace the former consolidated financial statements standard. Section 1601 establishes the requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The adoption of this standard should not have a material impact on Crescent Point's financial statements.
- "Non-controlling Interests", Section 1602, which establishes the accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. The standard requires a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary to be classified as a separate component of equity. In addition, net earnings and components of other comprehensive income are attributed to both the parent and non-controlling interest. The adoption of this standard should not have a material impact on Crescent Point's financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In 2008, the Accounting Standards Board confirmed that the transition date to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") from Canadian GAAP will be January 1, 2011 for publicly accountable enterprises. Therefore, the Company will report its results in accordance with IFRS starting in 2011, with comparative IFRS information for the 2010 fiscal year.

The Company is assessing the potential impacts of this changeover and has developed its implementation plan accordingly. The quantitative impact on our future financial position and results of operations is not reasonably determinable now, however, we expect the highest impact will be in the following areas:

- Property, plant and equipment:
  - Exploration and Evaluation assets ("E&E"):
    - The Company's undeveloped land balance as at December 31, 2009 will be the largest component of the opening balance of E&E at January 1, 2010. This and any other exploratory assets will be separately disclosed on the balance sheet and in the notes to the financial statements.
    - E&E assets will not be amortized or depleted.
    - E&E assets will be assessed for impairment on January 1, 2010, and thereafter, when amounts are transferred to Development assets and when indicators exist. For impairment testing, E&E assets are combined with Development assets; the excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount is expensed in the period of impairment.
  - Development assets
    - The Company's net book value of property plant and equipment excluding E&E as at December 31, 2009 will be the opening cost of Development assets at January 1, 2010. This amount will be allocated, based on reserve volume or value, to Depletable Units ("DUs"), which consolidate into Cash Generating Units ("CGUs").
    - Depletion will be calculated at the DU level with the option of using proved or proved plus probable reserves as a base.
    - A gain or loss must be calculated upon the sale of assets.
    - Impairment will be assessed at the CGU level. Impairment of Development assets occurs when the net book value exceeds the recoverable amount; the recoverable amount will likely be calculated using a discounted cash flow model. The excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount is expensed in the period of impairment.
    - Development assets will be assessed for impairment on January 1, 2010 and thereafter, when indicators exist.

- Goodwill: Impairment will be assessed annually at an operating segment level by combining the carrying amounts of E&E assets, Development assets and Goodwill and comparing this to the recoverable amount, which will likely be calculated using a discounted cash flow model. The excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount is expensed in the period of impairment.
- Asset Retirement Obligation: On January 1, 2010, any differences in the liability calculated under Canadian GAAP and IFRS (that may arise due to different discount rate or cost estimates), will be recorded to retained earnings. Thereafter, any changes in the liability shall be added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- Financial statement disclosures: The financial statements for March 31, 2011 will contain all IFRS accounting policies and disclosures, as well as reconciliations outlining the adjustments made from Canadian GAAP to IFRS on date of transition.
- Business combinations: On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted the Canadian Handbook Section 1582, which is aligned with IFRS 3, therefore there will be no differences in this area.
- Key metrics used by management, such as funds flow from operations, net debt, netbacks and reserve FD&A costs will continue to be calculated on a consistent basis to monitor the business.
- First-Time Adoption of IFRS (IFRS 1): IFRS 1 provides entities adopting IFRS for the first time with a number of optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions, in certain areas, to the general requirement for full retrospective application of IFRS. The Company plans to take advantage of optional exemptions in two main areas:
    - Value the opening cost of E&E and Development assets at the net book value determined under Canadian GAAP on January 1, 2010, rather than applying IFRS rules retrospectively. Development assets accumulated in the country cost centres will be allocated pro-rata to DUs using reserve volumes or reserve values.
    - Value past business combinations at the amounts determined under Canadian GAAP, rather than applying IFRS rules retrospectively.

The Company has commenced the conversion project and has established a functional steering committee consisting of managers from accounting, land, engineering, information technology, reservoir engineering, among others. Regular reporting is provided to our executive management team and to the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Our project consists of four phases: impact assessment, planning & solution development, implementation and post implementation review.

We have completed the impact assessment which included a diagnostic of the major differences between current Canadian GAAP and IFRS. The area which will have the highest impact on the financial statements and require the highest implementation effort will be accounting for and assessing depletion and impairment of property, plant and equipment, as discussed above.

In the planning & solution development phase we developed a detailed plan, evaluated accounting system solution alternatives for depletion and exploration expenditures and defined a new hierarchy that aligned with our CGUs and DUs. Ongoing activities include training employees, researching and evaluating policy alternatives for low impact areas, and executing the required changes to disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting.

We are currently in the implementation phase. We completed the implementation of the new hierarchy in key systems including accounting, land, engineering and other operational systems to facilitate the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Ongoing activities include implementing a new accounting system module to assist in accounting for exploration and development expenditures, and testing the solution designed to record the December 31, 2009 net book value of Development assets to DUs, as permitted in the IFRS 1 amendment announced in July 2009.

The post implementation review will include the compilation of IFRS compliant financial statements and making any required process changes. The Company will also continue to monitor the IFRS conversion efforts of many of its peers and will participate in any related industry initiatives, as appropriate.

Outstanding Common Shares Data

As of the date of this report, the Company had 210,364,923 common shares outstanding.

Selected Annual Information

($000 except per share amounts)[4]	2009	2008	2007
Total oil and gas sales	**981,865**	1,213,676	652,175
Net income (loss) [1]	**(31,075)**	464,102	(32,167)
Net income (loss) per share [1] [4]	**(0.19)**	3.74	(0.32)
Net income (loss) per share – diluted [1] [3] [4]	**(0.19)**	3.71	(0.32)
Cash flow from operating activities	**652,028**	584,955	332,605
Cash flow from operating activities per share [4]	**4.08**	4.72	3.30
Cash flow from operating activities per share – diluted [3] [4]	**4.02**	4.67	3.28
Funds flow from operations	**672,895**	592,132	355,910
Funds flow from operations per share [4]	**4.21**	4.78	3.54
Funds flow from operations per share – diluted [3] [4]	**4.15**	4.73	3.51
Working capital [2]	**148,190**	187,694	(54,104)
Total assets	**5,439,430**	3,307,688	2,613,432
Total liabilities	**1,460,952**	1,462,876	1,196,429
Net debt [2]	**370,937**	730,932	650,088
Total long-term risk management liabilities	**42,243**	5,216	59,652
Weighted average shares (thousands)	**162,149**	125,944	102,059
Cash distributions [4]	**453,318**	324,821	245,108
Cash distributions per share [4] [5]	**2.76**	2.61	2.40

(1) Net income and net income before discontinued operations and extraordinary items are the same.

(2) Working capital is calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding risk management assets and liabilities, plus long-term investments.

(3) Per share – diluted is calculated excluding the cash portion of dividends paid on restricted shares.

(4) Comparative amounts are per trust unit.

(5) Amounts prior to July 2, 2009 were distributions of trust units.

Crescent Point's cash flow from operations, funds flow from operations and total assets have increased significantly from the year ended December 31, 2007 through the year December 31, 2009 due to numerous corporate and property acquisitions and the Company's successful drilling program, which have resulted in higher production volumes. Revenues in 2009 decreased due to significantly lower benchmark prices. Net income through 2007 to 2009 has fluctuated primarily due to unrealized financial instrument gains and losses on oil and gas contracts, which fluctuate with changes in market conditions along with fluctuations in the future income tax expense and recovery.

Summary of Quarterly Results

($000, except per share amounts) [5]	2009 Q4	2009 Q3	2009 Q2	2009 Q1	2008 Q4	2008 Q3	2008 Q2	2008 Q1
Oil and gas sales	**327,500**	**264,936**	**225,822**	**163,607**	211,264	365,748	360,685	275,979
Net income (loss) [3] [4]	**(4,024)**	**45,357**	**(67,262)**	**(5,146)**	361,411	497,815	(353,660)	(41,464)
Net income (loss) per share [5]	**(0.02)**	**0.28**	**(0.45)**	**(0.04)**	2.89	3.98	(2.83)	(0.34)
Net income (loss) per share - diluted [5]	**(0.02)**	**0.28**	**(0.45)**	**(0.04)**	2.84	3.92	(2.83)	(0.34)
Cash flow from operating activities [3] [4]	**199,141**	**150,067**	**157,804**	**145,016**	125,625	153,875	140,181	165,274
Cash flow from operating activities per share [5]	**1.03**	**0.94**	**1.06**	**1.06**	1.00	1.23	1.12	1.37
Cash flow from operating activities per share – diluted [5]	**1.02**	**0.92**	**1.04**	**1.04**	0.99	1.22	1.11	1.35
Funds flow from operations [3] [4]	**191,292**	**155,415**	**137,960**	**188,228**	109,635	183,843	142,990	155,664
Funds flow from operations per share [5]	**0.99**	**0.97**	**0.92**	**1.38**	0.88	1.47	1.15	1.29
Funds flow from operations per share - diluted [5]	**0.98**	**0.96**	**0.91**	**1.36**	0.87	1.45	1.13	1.28
Working capital [1]	**148,190**	**166,274**	**183,931**	**220,195**	187,694	50,766	14,973	20,157
Total assets	**5,439,430**	**4,102,058**	**3,577,316**	**3,357,449**	3,307,688	3,083,978	2,987,069	2,918,199
Total liabilities	**1,460,952**	**1,511,578**	**1,458,235**	**1,111,793**	1,462,876	1,535,646	1,856,144	1,358,676
Net debt [1]	**370,937**	**741,287**	**681,419**	**391,295**	730,932	672,812	635,731	565,475
Total long-term risk management liabilities	**42,243**	**-**	**46,890**	**4,279**	5,216	129,370	377,580	124,351
Weighted average shares - diluted (thousands) [5]	**194,943**	**162,615**	**151,587**	**138,827**	127,417	127,286	126,426	122,615
Capital expenditures [2]	**1,210,647**	**638,551**	**381,173**	**206,026**	95,115	131,839	131,135	249,657
Cash dividends	**138,156**	**113,158**	**104,014**	**97,990**	86,314	86,247	78,635	73,625
Cash dividends per share [5]	**0.69**	**0.69**	**0.69**	**0.69**	0.69	0.69	0.63	0.60

(1) Working capital is calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding risk management assets and liabilities, plus long-term investments.

(2) Capital expenditures include capital acquisitions. Capital acquisitions represent total consideration for the transactions including bank debt and working capital assumed.

(3) The second quarter of 2008 net loss, cash flow from operating activities and funds flow from operations include a realized derivative loss of $34.5 million for the crystallization of various oil derivative contracts. The fourth quarter of 2008 net income and funds flow from operations include a bad debt provision of $19.4 million.

(4) The first quarter of 2009 net loss, cash flow from operating activities and funds flow from operations include a realized derivative gain of $69.0 million for the crystallization of various oil derivative contracts. The second quarter of 2009, net loss, cash flow from operating activities and funds flow from operations include a realized derivative gain of $3.5 million on the crystallization of various oil contracts and a bad debt provision of $11.4 million.

(5) Comparative amounts prior to July 2, 2009 are per trust unit.

The Company's oil and gas sales have increased due to several corporate and property acquisitions completed over the past two years and successful drilling program. Significant fluctuations in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price and corporate oil differentials have also driven the fluctuations in oil and gas sales.

The overall growth of the Company's asset base also contributed to the general increase in funds flow from operations and cash flow from operating activities.

Net income has fluctuated primarily due to unrealized derivative gains and losses on oil and gas contracts, which fluctuate with the changes in forward market conditions, along with fluctuations in the future income tax expense recovery.

Capital expenditures fluctuated through this period as a result of timing of acquisitions and the development drilling program. The general increase in funds flow from operations and cash flow from operating activities throughout the last eight quarters has allowed the Company to maintain stable monthly cash dividends.

- Crescent Point grew fourth quarter 2009 average daily production by 12 percent over third quarter 2009 and exceeded guidance. The Company produced 52,044 boe/d for the quarter, up from 46,322 boe/d in third quarter and up 32 percent from 39,554 boe/d in fourth quarter 2008.
- Excluding acquisitions, Crescent Point grew average production in 2009 by more than 1,600 boe/d, over 4 percent, compared to 2008, due to its successful drilling and completions program.
- The Company increased proved plus probable reserves by 47 percent to 281.6 million boe ("mmboe") at year end 2009, weighted more than 91 percent to light and medium crude oil and liquids. Proved reserves increased by 41 percent to 185.7 mmboe.
- Including the acquisition of Lower Shaunavon assets from Penn West, which closed January 15, 2010, the Company's reserves increased to 301.7 mmboe proved plus probable and its reserve life index increased to 14.6 years.
- Crescent Point replaced 181 percent of 2009 production on a proved plus probable basis, excluding reserves added through acquisitions. This is the eighth straight year of strong positive technical and development reserve additions.
- The Company spent $113.1 million on development capital activities in the fourth quarter, including $26.2 million on facilities, land and seismic. The Company spent $86.9 million on drilling and completions activities, including the drilling of 74 (58.2 net) wells with a 100 percent success rate.
- Crescent Point's funds flow from operations increased by 74 percent to $191.3 million ($0.98 per share – diluted) in fourth quarter 2009, compared to $109.6 million ($0.87 per unit – diluted) in fourth quarter 2008.
- The Company's operating netback increased to $44.73 per boe in fourth quarter 2009 from $40.42 in fourth quarter 2008.
- Crescent Point maintained consistent monthly dividends of $0.23 per share, totaling $0.69 per share for fourth quarter 2009. This is unchanged from $0.69 per unit paid in fourth quarter 2008 and resulted in a payout ratio of 70 percent on a per share – diluted basis, down from 79 percent in 2008.
- On January 15, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of Lower Shaunavon assets from Penn West, adding approximately 2,900 net boe/d of focused, high-netback oil production. The acquisition increased Crescent Point's Lower Shaunavon production to more than 7,000 boe/d, which represented 83 percent of total Lower Shaunavon production based on public data at the end of 2009.
- On December 15, 2009, Crescent Point closed an arrangement agreement with TriAxon. Pursuant to the arrangement agreement, the Company added approximately 1,400 boe/d of high-quality production and more than 148 net sections of undeveloped land, 63 net sections of which are in the Viking light oil resource play of west central Saskatchewan.
- On October 22, 2009, Crescent Point closed an arrangement agreement with Wave. Wave had a dominant position in the Lower Shaunavon resource play, with first mover advantage and more than 150 net sections of land in the play. Pursuant to the arrangement agreement, the Company added approximately 3,000 boe/d of high-quality production and 474 net internally identified low-risk drilling locations at four wells per section.
- On November 3, 2009, the Company closed a bought deal equity financing of 15.4 million shares at $37.25 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $575.3 million.
- During fourth quarter 2009, Crescent Point's borrowing base was increased to $1.6 billion from $1.2 billion, reflecting strong reserves growth through acquisitions and the Company's successful drilling program. The Company's balance sheet remains strong, with projected 2010 net debt to 12-month cash flow of approximately 1.0 times and more than $600 million unutilized on its bank lines.
- Crescent Point continued its disciplined hedging strategy to provide increased certainty over cash flow and dividends. As at February 26, 2010, the Company had hedged 50 percent, 32 percent, 17 percent and 5 percent of production, net of royalty interest, for the balance of 2010, 2011, 2012 and the first six months of 2013, respectively. Average quarterly hedge prices range from Cdn$78 per boe to Cdn$93 per boe.
- Effective January 1, 2010, Crescent Point promoted Mr. Derek Christie, Mr. Ryan Gritzfeldt, Mr. Ken Lamont, and Mr. Steven Toews to the positions of Vice President Geosciences, Vice President Engineering East, Vice President Finance and Treasurer, and Vice President Engineering West, respectively. Mr. Christie, Mr. Gritzfeldt, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Toews most recently held the positions of Manager Bakken, Engineering Manager Southeast Saskatchewan, Controller and Treasurer, and Engineering Manager Southwest Saskatchewan, respectively. Additionally, Mr. David Balutis has undertaken the new position of Vice President Exploration after most recently holding the position of Vice President Geosciences.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"), as defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed with, or submitted to, securities regulatory authorities is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under Canadian securities law. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Crescent Point evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's DC&P. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Crescent Point's DC&P were effective as at December 31, 2009.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in National Instrument 52-109, includes policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets of Crescent Point;
2. are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of Crescent Point are being made in accordance with authorizations of management and Directors of Crescent Point; and
3. are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal ICFR for Crescent Point. They have, as at the financial year ended December 31, 2009, designed ICFR, or caused it to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The control framework Crescent Point's officers used to design the Company's ICFR is the Internal Control - Integrated Framework ("COSO Framework") published by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, Crescent Point conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as at December 31, 2009 based on the COSO Framework. Based on this evaluation, the officers concluded that as of December 31, 2009, Crescent Point maintained effective ICFR.

It should be noted that while Crescent Point's officers believe that the Company's controls provide a reasonable level of assurance with regard to their effectiveness, they do not expect that the DC&P and ICFR will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

There were no changes in Crescent Point's ICFR during the year ended December 31, 2009 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

Health, Safety and Environment Policy

The health and safety of employees, contractors, visitors and the public, as well as the protection of the environment, are of utmost importance to Crescent Point. The Company endeavours to conduct its operations in a manner that will minimize both adverse effects and consequences of emergency situations by:

- Complying with government regulations and standards;
- Conducting operations consistent with industry codes, practices and guidelines;
- Ensuring prompt, effective response and repair to emergency situations and environmental incidents;
- Providing training to employees and contractors to ensure compliance with Company safety and environmental rules and procedures;
- Promoting the aspects of careful planning, good judgment, implementation of the Company's procedures, and monitoring Company activities;
- Communicating openly with members of the public regarding our activities; and
- Amending the Company's policies and procedures as may be required from time to time.

Crescent Point believes that all employees have a vital role in achieving excellence in environmental, health and safety performance. This is best achieved through careful planning and the support and active participation of everyone involved.

As part of Crescent Point's ongoing commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Company contributes to a reclamation fund whereby $0.15 per produced boe is directed to environmental emissions reduction. To date, $6.6 million has been contributed to the fund and $6.8 million has been expended in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to meet and exceed provincial and federal targets. These targets relate to the Government of Canada's April 26, 2007 "Turning the Corner: An Action Plan to Reduce Greenhouse Gases and Air Pollution" and to the Government of Alberta's March 8, 2007 Bill 3: Climate Change and Emissions Management Amendment Act and its accompanying Gas Emitters Regulation.

Crescent Point's 2010 guidance is as follows:

Production	
Oil and NGL (bbls/d)	50,500
Natural gas (mcf/d)	36,000
Total (boe/d)	56,500
Funds flow from operations ($000)	811,000
Funds flow per share – diluted ($)	3.73
Cash dividends per share ($)	2.76
Payout ratio – per share – diluted (%)	74
Capital expenditures ($000) (1)	450,000
Wells drilled, net	224
Pricing	
Crude oil – WTI (US$/bbl)	75.00
Crude oil – WTI (Cdn$/bbl)	78.95
Natural gas – Corporate (Cdn$/mcf)	5.00
Exchange rate (US$/Cdn$)	0.95

(1) The projection of capital expenditures excludes acquisitions, which are separately considered and evaluated.

Additional information relating to Crescent Point is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

Financials

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Crescent Point Energy Corp. is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include certain estimates that reflect management's best estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

Management has developed and maintains an extensive system of internal accounting controls that provide reasonable assurance that all transactions are accurately recorded, that the financial statements realistically report the Company's operating and financial results, and that the Company's assets are safeguarded. Management believes that this system of internal controls has operated effectively for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company has effective disclosure controls and procedures to ensure timely and accurate disclosure of material information relating to the Company which complies with the requirements of Canadian securities legislation.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent firm of chartered accountants, was appointed by a resolution of the Board of Directors to audit the financial statements of the Company and to provide an independent professional opinion. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was appointed to hold such office until the next such annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, has reviewed the financial statements including notes thereto with management and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The members of the Audit Committee are composed of independent directors who are not employees of the Company. The Board of Directors has approved the information contained in the financial statements based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer

Greg Tisdale
Chief Financial Officer

March 9, 2010

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Crescent Point Energy Corp.

(formerly Crescent Point Energy Trust):

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Crescent Point Energy Corp. as at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and deficit and cash flows for each of the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants
Calgary, Alberta

March 9, 2010

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at December 31

($000)	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Accounts receivable (Note 19)	**141,887**	91,994
Investments in marketable securities (Note 19)	**1,092**	538
Prepaids and deposits	**8,861**	3,419
Risk management asset (Note 19)	**1,675**	82,782
	153,515	178,733
Long-term investments (Notes 5 & 19)	**229,755**	224,989
Reclamation fund (Note 10)	**3,422**	3,996
Risk management asset (Note 19)	**3,845**	99,153
Other receivable (Notes 1 & 6)	**9,320**	-
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	**4,939,279**	2,732,467
Goodwill (Note 9)	**100,294**	68,350
Total assets	**5,439,430**	3,307,688
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 19)	**210,515**	118,038
Cash dividends payable (Note 19)	**22,890**	15,208
Risk management liability (Note 19)	**20,080**	5,395
	253,485	138,641
Bank indebtedness (Note 11)	**519,127**	918,626
Risk management liability (Note 19)	**42,243**	5,216
Asset retirement obligation (Note 12)	**139,365**	68,754
Future income taxes (Note 17)	**506,732**	331,639
Total liabilities	**1,460,952**	1,462,876
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Shareholders' capital (Notes 13 & 14)	**4,710,290**	-
Unitholders' capital (Notes 1, 13 & 14)	**-**	2,100,297
Contributed surplus (Note 15)	**38,029**	29,740
Deficit (Note 16)	**(769,618)**	(285,225)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 16)	**(223)**	-
Total shareholders' equity	**3,978,478**	1,844,812
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**5,439,430**	3,307,688

Commitments (Note 20)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Gerald A. Romanzin
Director

D. Hugh Gillard
Director

Consolidated Statements of Operations, Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Deficit

For the years ended December 31 ($000, except per share amounts)	2009	2008
REVENUE		
Oil and gas sales	**981,865**	1,213,676
Royalties	**(172,609)**	(220,225)
Derivatives		
Realized gains (losses)	**125,140**	(154,570)
Unrealized gains (losses) (Note 19)	**(228,254)**	294,344
Equity and other income (Notes 5 & 19)	**12,687**	3,226
	718,829	1,136,451
EXPENSES		
Operating	**146,182**	123,316
Transportation	**24,296**	25,608
General and administrative	**36,344**	40,967
Stock-based compensation (Note 15)	**45,024**	30,778
Interest on bank indebtedness (Note 11)	**35,134**	33,484
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	**423,114**	315,483
Realized foreign exchange loss	**6**	-
Accretion on asset retirement obligation (Note 12)	**7,213**	5,374
	717,313	575,010
Income before taxes	**1,516**	561,441
Capital and other taxes	**16,034**	20,031
Future income tax expense	**16,557**	77,308
Net income (loss) for the period	**(31,075)**	464,102
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period (Note 16)	**(223)**	-
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**(31,298)**	464,102
Deficit, beginning of period	**(285,225)**	(424,506)
Net income (loss) for the period	**(31,075)**	464,102
Cash distributions paid or declared	**(453,318)**	(324,821)
Deficit, end of the period (Note 16)	**(769,618)**	(285,225)
Net income (loss) per share (Note 18)		
Basic	**(0.19)**	3.74
Diluted	**(0.19)**	3.71

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31

($000)	2009	2008
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the period	(31,075)	464,102
Items not affecting cash		
Equity and other income (Note 5)	(12,687)	(3,226)
Future income tax expense	16,557	77,308
Stock-based compensation (Note 15)	41,519	27,435
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	423,114	315,483
Accretion on asset retirement obligation (Note 12)	7,213	5,374
Unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives (Note 19)	228,254	(294,344)
Asset retirement expenditures (Note 12)	(1,837)	(2,317)
Change in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	(8,972)	11,709
Prepaids and deposits	(4,080)	(1,201)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(5,978)	(15,368)
	652,028	584,955
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Development capital and other expenditures	(355,179)	(463,394)
Capital acquisitions, net (Note 7)	(612,132)	(9,123)
Proceeds on sale of marketable securities	-	17,796
Reclamation fund net contributions	574	(1,560)
Long term investment (Note 5)	(13,899)	(220,443)
Change in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	(8,739)	3,650
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	44,846	(13,610)
	(944,529)	(686,684)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of shares, net of issue costs	898,243	-
Issue of trust units, net of issue costs	404,759	124,477
Increase (decrease) in bank indebtedness	(564,865)	309,617
Cash dividends	(453,318)	(324,821)
Change in non-cash working capital		
Cash dividends payable	7,682	(7,544)
	292,501	101,729
INCREASE IN CASH	-	-
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	-	-
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	-	-

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 21)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2009 and 2008

1. Structure of the Business

Organization Structure

The principal undertakings of Crescent Point Energy Corp. and its predecessor Crescent Point Energy Trust (collectively the "Company" or "Crescent Point") are to carry on the business of acquiring, developing and holding interests in petroleum and natural gas properties and assets related thereto through a general partnership and wholly owned subsidiaries.

Wild River Arrangement

On July 2, 2009, Crescent Point Energy Trust ("Crescent Point" or the "Trust") and Wild River Resources Ltd. ("Wild River") completed a plan of arrangement (the "Wild River Arrangement") whereby the Trust unitholders exchanged their trust units for common shares in Wild River, a private company with properties in the Lower Shaunavon area of southwest Saskatchewan, on a one-to-one basis thereby effectively converting the Trust into a corporation. In addition, pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement, the shares of Wild River were consolidated on a 0.1512 for one basis prior to the exchange, the Board of Directors and management team of Wild River were replaced with Crescent Point's existing Board of Directors and management team and Wild River changed its name to Crescent Point Energy Corp. ("Crescent Point" or the "Company"). As a result of the Wild River Arrangement, the Trust was dissolved and Crescent Point Energy Corp. received all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of the Trust.

After completion of the Wild River Arrangement, the former unitholders of the Trust owned approximately 97 percent of the Company and the former shareholders of Wild River owned approximately 3 percent. In accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), the Wild River Arrangement was accounted for as a reverse take-over, whereby the Trust was deemed to be the acquirer of Wild River. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a continuity of interest basis, which recognizes Crescent Point Energy Corp. as the successor entity to the Trust. As a result, in these and future financial statements, Crescent Point will refer to common shares, shareholders and dividends which were formerly referred to as units, unitholders and distributions under the trust structure. Comparative amounts in these and future financial statements will reflect the history of the Trust.

Pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement, Crescent Point paid total consideration of $149.9 million, including assumed working capital, through the issuance of 4.4 million shares and cash consideration of $20.2 million (representing the 5.0 million Wild River shares the Trust purchased prior to closing for $4.00 per share).

	($000)
Net assets acquired [(1)]	
Working capital	1,828
Risk management asset	127
Other long term receivable	9,320
Property, plant and equipment	113,541
Future income tax asset	29,688
Asset retirement obligations	(2,806)
Total net assets acquired	**151,698**
Consideration	
Shares issued (4,363,316 shares)	130,638
Cash	20,160
Acquisition costs	900
Total purchase price	**151,698**

(1) The above amounts are estimates, which were made by management at the time of the preparation of these financial statements based on information then available. Amendments may be made to these amounts as values subject to estimate are finalized.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries and have been prepared by management following Canadian GAAP. Effective January 1, 2011, Crescent Point will be required to report consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

a) Principles of Consolidation
Any reference to the "Company" throughout these consolidated financial statements refers to the Company and its subsidiaries. All transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated. The Company accounts for its investment in Shelter Bay Energy Inc. ("Shelter Bay") as an equity investment. Refer to Note 5 "Long Term Investments" for additional information.

b) Joint Ventures
Certain of the Company's development and production activities are conducted jointly with others through unincorporated joint ventures. The accounts of the Company reflect its proportionate interest in such activities.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment
The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for petroleum and natural gas properties and equipment, whereby all costs of acquiring petroleum and natural gas properties and related development costs are capitalized and accumulated on a country-by-country cost centre basis. Such costs include lease acquisition costs, geological and geophysical expenditures, costs of drilling both productive and non-productive wells, related plant and production equipment costs and related overhead charges. Maintenance and repairs are charged against income, whereas renewals and enhancements which extend the economic life of the properties and equipment are capitalized.

Gains and losses are not recognized upon disposition of petroleum and natural gas properties unless such a disposition would alter the rate of depletion by 20 percent or more.

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization
Costs accumulated within each cost centre are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on the estimated proved reserves before royalties, as determined by independent engineers. Natural gas reserves and production are converted to equivalent barrels of oil based upon the relevant energy content (6:1). The depletion base includes capitalized costs, plus future costs to be incurred in developing proven reserves and excludes the unimpaired cost of undeveloped land. Costs associated with undeveloped properties are not subject to depletion and are assessed periodically to ascertain whether impairment has occurred. When reserves are assigned or the value of the undeveloped property is considered to be impaired, the cost of the undeveloped property or the amount of impairment is added to costs subject to depletion.

Tangible production equipment and leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 15 years and 10 years, respectively. Corporate assets are depreciated on a declining balance basis at rates ranging from 10 percent to 30 percent.

Ceiling Test
A limit is placed on the aggregate carrying value of property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") that may be amortized against revenues of future periods (the "ceiling test"). The ceiling test is an impairment test whereby the carrying amount of a cost centre's PP&E is compared to the sum of the cost centre's undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the cost centre's proved reserves using expected future prices and costs. Impairment is recognized if the carrying amount of the PP&E exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the cost centre's proved reserves. Upon recognition of impairment, the Company measures the amount of impairment by comparing the carrying amounts of PP&E to an amount equal to the estimated net present value of future cash flows from proved and probable reserves. The Company's risk-free interest rate is used to determine the net present value of the future cash flows. Any excess carrying value above the net present value of the cost centre's future cash flows would be recorded as a permanent impairment and charged against net income. The cost of undeveloped properties is excluded from the impairment test described above and subject to a separate impairment test.

d) Asset Retirement Obligation
The Company recognizes the fair value of an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. The obligation is recorded as a liability on a discounted basis when incurred using the Company's average credit-adjusted risk-free rate, with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset. Over time the liabilities are accreted for the change in their present value and the capitalized costs are depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the reserves. Revisions to the estimated timing of cash flows or the original estimated undiscounted cost would also result in an increase or decrease to the obligation and related asset.

e) Reclamation Fund

The Company established a reclamation fund to fund future asset retirement obligation costs and environmental emissions reduction costs. The Board of Directors approved contributions of $0.30 per barrel of production and additional contributions are made at the discretion of management.

f) Goodwill

The Company records goodwill relating to a corporate acquisition when the total purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired company. The goodwill balance is assessed for impairment annually at year-end or as events occur that could result in impairment. Impairment is recognized based on the fair value of the reporting entity ("consolidated Company") compared to the book value of the consolidated Company. If the fair value of the consolidated Company is less than the book value, impairment is measured by allocating the fair value of the consolidated Company to the identifiable assets and liabilities as if the Company has been acquired in a business combination for a purchase price equal to its fair value. The excess of the fair value of the consolidated Company over the amounts assigned to the identifiable assets and liabilities is the implied value of the goodwill. Any excess of the book value of goodwill over the implied value of goodwill is the impairment amount. Impairment is charged to earnings and is not tax affected, in the period in which it occurs. Goodwill is stated at cost less impairment and is not amortized.

g) Stock-based Compensation

The fair value based method of accounting is used to account for the restricted shares granted under the Restricted Share Bonus Plan. Compensation expense is determined based on the estimated fair value of shares on the date of grant. The compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The Company capitalizes a portion of stock-based compensation with a corresponding decrease to compensation expense. At the time the restricted shares vest, the issuance of shares is recorded with a corresponding decrease to contributed surplus and increase to shareholders' equity.

h) Income Taxes

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, future income taxes are recognized for the estimated effect of any differences between the accounting and tax basis of assets and liabilities, using enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates. The effect of a change in income tax rates on future income taxes is recognized in income in the period in which the change occurs. Temporary differences arising on acquisitions result in future income tax assets and liabilities.

i) Financial Instruments

The Company uses financial instruments and physical delivery commodity contracts from time to time to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company also makes investments in corporations from time to time in connection with the Company's acquisition and divesture activities.

All financial assets must be classified as held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, or loans and receivables and all financial liabilities must be classified as held-for-trading or other. Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as held-for-trading are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in earnings. Financial assets held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, including changes in foreign exchange rates, being recognized in other comprehensive income. Investments in equity instruments classified as available-for-sale that do not have a quoted market price in an active market are measured at cost.

Derivative instruments are always carried at fair value and reported as assets where they have a positive fair value and as liabilities where they have a negative fair value. Derivatives may be embedded in other financial instruments or contractual arrangements. Derivatives embedded in other instruments are valued as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not clearly and closely related to those of the host contract; the terms of the embedded derivative are the same as those of a free standing derivative and the combined contract is not held-for-trading. When an entity is unable to measure the fair value of the embedded derivative separately, the combined contract is treated as a financial asset or liability that is held-for-trading and measured at fair value with changes therein recognized in the statement of operations.

The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values are based on quoted market price where available from active markets, otherwise fair values are estimated based upon market prices at reporting date for other similar assets or liabilities with similar terms and conditions, or by discounting future payments of interest and principal at estimated interest rates that would be available to the Company at the reporting date.

The Company has not designated any of its risk management activities as accounting hedges and accordingly marks-to-market its financial instruments with the resulting gains and losses recorded in the statement of operations.

The Company has elected to classify its investments in marketable securities as held for trading and long-term investments as either held for trading or available for sale. Accordingly, the Company marks-to-market held for trading investments with the resulting gain or loss being recorded in the statement of operations. Long-term investments classified as available for sale are measured at cost.

j) Foreign Currency Translation
The Company's operations in the United States ("U.S.") are self-sustaining and are translated using the current rate method, whereby assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and revenue and expenses are translated using the average exchange rate for the period. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from the translation into Canadian dollars are included in accumulated other comprehensive income.

k) Revenue Recognition
Revenues associated with sales of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids are recognized when title passes to the purchaser.

l) Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

m) Measurement Uncertainty
Certain items recognized in the financial statements are subject to measurement uncertainty. The recognized amounts of such items are based on the Company's best information and judgment. Such amounts are not expected to change materially in the near term. They include the amounts recorded for future income taxes, purchase price allocations, depletion, depreciation, amortization and asset retirement costs which depend on estimates of oil and gas reserves or the economic lives and future cash flows from related assets.

The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

On January 1, 2009, Crescent Point adopted Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Section 3064, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", replacing Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets subsequent to its initial recognition. The adoption of this standard has had no material impact on Crescent Point's financial statements.

Effective December 31, 2009, the Company adopted CICA amendments to Section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures". The amendments include enhanced disclosures relating to the fair value of financial instruments and the liquidity risk associated with financial instruments. Section 3862 now requires that all financial instruments measured at fair value be categorized into one of three hierarchy levels. Refer to Note 19 "Financial Instruments and Risk Management" for enhanced fair value disclosures.

As of January 1, 2010, the Company will early adopt the following CICA Handbook sections:

- "Business Combinations", Section 1582, which replaces the previous business combinations standard. The standard requires assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination, contingent consideration and certain acquired contingencies to be measured at their fair values as of the date of acquisition. In addition, acquisition-related and restructuring costs are to be recognized separately from the business combination and included in the statement of operations. The adoption of this standard will impact the accounting treatment of future business combinations in Crescent Point's financial statements.
- "Consolidated Financial Statements", Section 1601, which together with Section 1602 below, replace the former consolidated financial statements standard. Section 1601 establishes the requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The adoption of this standard should not have a material impact on Crescent Point's financial statements.
- "Non-controlling Interests", Section 1602, which establishes the accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. The standard requires a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary to be classified as a separate component of equity. In addition, net earnings and components of other comprehensive income are attributed to both the parent and non-controlling interest. The adoption of this standard should not have a material impact on Crescent Point's financial statements.

a) Reliable Energy Ltd.
In October 2009, the Company purchased 32.2 million common shares in Reliable Energy Ltd. The investment is classified as held for trading and is marked-to-market with the resulting gain or loss being recorded in the statement of operations. The investment is recorded at fair value which is $10.6 million more than the original cost of the investment.

b) Private Oil and Gas Company
In October 2009, the Company purchased 5.3 million common shares in a private oil and gas company for $8.0 million. The investment is classified as available for sale and measured at cost.

c) Shelter Bay Energy Inc.
During the first quarter of 2008, the Company invested in Shelter Bay, a private oil company. At December 31, 2009, the Company's investment of $200.4 million consisted of 173.9 million Class A Common Shares, representing an interest of 21 percent, plus the accumulated equity earnings of $6.1 million.

Under the terms of the unanimous shareholders' agreement governing Shelter Bay (the "Shelter Bay USA"), the Company has a right to purchase all, but not less than all, of the shares of Shelter Bay not already owned by the Company (the "Call Right") at a price equal to the market value of the shares; the determination of market value is based on a defined calculation as outlined in the Shelter Bay USA. The Call Right is exercisable at (i) any time before April 1, 2011, provided that the proceeds from such a transaction (including cumulative distributions) would result in the initial investors in Shelter Bay receiving realized proceeds equal to at least two times the amount of the aggregate capital invested by the initial investors and Crescent Point in Shelter Bay, or (ii) any time on or after April 1, 2011 and on or before March 31, 2013.

Upon exercise of the Call Right, and acceptance by 66 2/3 percent or greater of the shares held by Shelter Bay shareholders (excluding Crescent Point), Crescent Point will have the right to acquire all of the Shelter Bay shares it does not own. In the event of acceptance by less than 66 2/3 percent of the shares held by Shelter Bay shareholders (excluding Crescent Point), Crescent Point shall have the right to purchase all of the assets (the "Asset Call Right") of Shelter Bay for 105 percent of the market value of the assets, as defined in the Shelter Bay USA.

In the event Crescent Point exercises its Call Right or Asset Call Right, Shelter Bay's Class B and C Common Share shareholders will be entitled to receive 100 percent of all proceeds from the sale transaction up to their original investment in Shelter Bay plus a 10 percent return on investment. Class A Common Share shareholders would then receive 100 percent of their original investment in Shelter Bay plus a 10 percent return on investment. Subsequent proceeds up to and until a 25 percent return on investment to all Shelter Bay Common Shareholders, would be shared on a pro rata basis by shareholders in accordance with the number of shares held by each shareholder. Following receipt of a 25 percent return on investment by all Shelter Bay Common Shareholders, the remaining proceeds would be shared 50 percent by Crescent Point and 50 percent by all Shelter Bay Common Shareholders on a pro rata basis.

As at December 31, 2009, no conditions exist which would require the Company to record a liability pursuant to the Shelter Bay USA.

Also under the Shelter Bay USA, between April 1, 2013 and September 30, 2013, certain Shelter Bay shareholders shall have a separate right to require that Crescent Point acquire all of the shares of Shelter Bay then owned by such shareholder (the "Put Right") for a purchase price equal to 85 percent of the market value of such shares; the determination of market value is based on a defined calculation as outlined in the Shelter Bay USA. If the Put Right is exercised, Crescent Point will be obligated to provide all of the other shareholders in Shelter Bay with a similar right to put their shares to Crescent Point on the same terms.

The purchase price for the Shelter Bay shares may be settled, at Crescent Point's election, in cash or the issuance of Crescent Point shares; however, the Shelter Bay shareholders shall have certain rights to receive their consideration for their Shelter Bay shares in the form of Crescent Point shares.

Given the terms of the Shelter Bay USA, there can be no assurance that Crescent Point will not be required to, or will not elect to purchase the shares of Shelter Bay not already owned by Crescent Point or the assets of Shelter Bay and further, there can be no assurance that Crescent Point will have the capital resources to satisfy such Call Right or Put Right or that it will be able to issue Crescent Point shares to Shelter Bay shareholders in association with the exercise of the Call Right or Put Right described herein, and which issuance may be dilutive to existing Crescent Point shareholders at such time.

Variable Interest Entity
Shelter Bay is considered a variable interest entity under CICA Accounting Guideline 15. However, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of this variable interest entity, and, accordingly, the Company accounts for its investment in Shelter Bay using the equity accounting method. Therefore, the Company has recorded its share of Shelter Bay's net income (loss) as an increase (decrease) to the Company's net income and as an increase (decrease) to the cost of its investment. The Company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement in Shelter Bay is approximately $200.4 million, which includes the carrying value of the Company's investment.

Related Party Transactions
The following related party transactions occurred between Crescent Point and Shelter Bay during 2009.

Management and Technical Services Agreement – Crescent Point entered into a Management and Technical Services Agreement with Shelter Bay, effective January 11, 2008 through December 31, 2012, with both early termination and extension provisions. Crescent Point is responsible for managing, administering and operating the assets and business of Shelter Bay. The services are provided in exchange for a monthly management fee. The Company billed management fees to Shelter Bay of $4.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 (2008 - $2.5 million).

Farm-Out Agreement – Effective January 11, 2008, Crescent Point entered into a farm-out agreement with Shelter Bay. Under the agreement, Shelter Bay has the right to farm-in on 22 net sections of Viewfield Bakken lands owned by the Company. Shelter Bay is responsible for paying 100 percent of the capital costs and earns a 50 percent interest in production from the property, while the Company retains the other 50 percent production interest. During the year ended December 31, 2009, Shelter Bay drilled 17 gross wells on lands farmed out by the Company.

Amounts Owing From / Due To – At December 31, 2009, Shelter Bay owed the Company $0.1 million for joint venture billings and management fees. These receivables were collected by the Company at the end of January 2010.

Property Dispositions – On June 1, 2009, Crescent Point disposed of oil and gas properties located in the Viewfield Bakken resource play to Shelter Bay for cash consideration of approximately $35.7 million. On July 3, 2009, the Company disposed of 25 percent of the Wild River and Gibraltar Exploration Ltd. assets to Shelter Bay for cash consideration of approximately $81.9 million. These transactions were recorded at the exchange amount.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had investment tax credits of approximately $12.6 million. The investment tax credits resulted from the Wild River Arrangement. The after tax benefit associated with investment tax credits is approximately $9.3 million.

a) Major Acquisitions

Villanova Energy Corp. ("Villanova")
On January 15, 2009, Crescent Point purchased all the issued and outstanding shares of Villanova, a private oil and gas company with properties in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken light oil resource play for total consideration of approximately $134.7 million, including assumed bank debt and working capital ($130.3 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment). The purchase was paid for through the issuance of approximately 4.6 million trust units and was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting.

	($000)
Net assets acquired	
Property, plant and equipment	130,331
Future income tax asset	4,964
Working capital deficiency	(4,702)
Bank debt	(14,951)
Asset retirement obligations	(587)
Total net assets acquired	**115,055**
Consideration	
Trust units issued (4,625,294 trust units)	114,060
Acquisition costs	995
Total purchase price	**115,055**

Wild River Resources Ltd. ("Wild River")

On July 2, 2009, the Trust effectively converted to Crescent Point Energy Corp. through the Wild River Arrangement. Refer to Note 1 "Structure of the Business" for more information.

Gibraltar Exploration Ltd. ("Gibraltar")

On July 3, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of Gibraltar, a private company with properties in the Lower Shaunavon area of southwest Saskatchewan, by way of a plan of arrangement for totalw consideration of approximately $200.5 million, including assumed bank debt and working capital ($175.2 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment). The purchase was paid for through the issuance of approximately 4.1 million shares and was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting.

	($000)
Net assets acquired [1]	
Working capital	1,085
Property, plant and equipment	175,212
Future income tax asset	27,702
Bank debt	(78,126)
Asset retirement obligations	(2,402)
Total net assets acquired	**123,471**
Consideration	
Shares issued (4,112,272 shares)	123,121
Acquisition costs	350
Total purchase price	**123,471**

(1) The above amounts are estimates, which were made by management at the time of the preparation of these financial statements based on information then available. Amendments may be made to these amounts as values subject to estimate are finalized.

Wave Energy Ltd. ("Wave")

On October 22, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of Wave, a private company with properties in the Lower Shaunavon area of southwest Saskatchewan, by way of a plan of arrangement for total consideration of approximately $706.0 million, including assumed bank debt and working capital ($891.2 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment). The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting and was paid for through the issuance of approximately 17.5 million shares and cash consideration of $1.1 million (representing the 0.3 million Wave shares the Company purchased prior to closing for $3.34 per share).

	($000)
Net assets acquired [1]	
Property, plant and equipment	891,208
Working capital deficiency	(12,999)
Bank debt	(60,378)
Asset retirement obligations	(5,253)
Future income tax liability	(179,982)
Total net assets acquired	**632,596**
Consideration	
Shares issued, net (17,497,643 shares)	627,290
Cash	1,106
Acquisition costs	4,200
Total purchase price	**632,596**

(1) The above amounts are estimates, which were made by management at the time of the preparation of these financial statements based on information then available. Amendments may be made to these amounts as values subject to estimate are finalized.

TriAxon Resources Ltd. ("TriAxon")

On December 15, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of TriAxon, a private company with properties in the Bakken and Viking light oil resource play in Saskatchewan and the Pembina Cardium play in Alberta, by way of a plan of arrangement for total consideration of approximately $254.9 million, including assumed bank debt and working capital ($272.9 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment). The purchase was paid for through the issuance of approximately 6.3 million shares and was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting.

	($000)
Net assets acquired (1)	
Property, plant and equipment	272,864
Goodwill	31,944
Working capital deficiency	(1,651)
Bank debt	(15,540)
Asset retirement obligations	(7,040)
Future income tax liability	(42,843)
Total net assets acquired	**237,734**
Consideration	
Shares issued (6,276,775 shares)	236,634
Acquisition costs	1,100
Total purchase price	**237,734**

(1) The above amounts are estimates, which were made by management at the time of the preparation of these financial statements based on information then available. Amendments may be made to these amounts as values subject to estimate are finalized.

b) Major Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

Talisman Energy Canada ("Talisman") Assets

On June 1, 2009, Crescent Point completed the acquisition of assets from Talisman in southeast Saskatchewan. The assets were acquired under the terms of an agreement whereby Crescent Point and TriStar Oil & Gas Ltd. ("TriStar") jointly and severally acquired the assets. Crescent Point acquired a 50 percent working interest in the assets for cash consideration of approximately $362.9 million ($395.4 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

Bakken Assets

Crescent Point and TriStar also disposed of a portion of the assets acquired from Talisman (the "Bakken Assets") to Shelter Bay under a separate agreement on June 1, 2009. Consideration received by Crescent Point for its portion of the Bakken Assets was approximately $35.7 million ($35.8 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

Wild River and Gibraltar Assets

On July 3, 2009, the Company disposed of 25 percent of the Wild River and Gibraltar assets to Shelter Bay for cash consideration of approximately $81.9 million ($83.2 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

Other Saskatchewan Assets

On July 7, 2009, the Company closed the acquisition of producing assets located in southeast and southwest Saskatchewan for cash consideration of approximately $32.7 million ($32.8 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

On September 30, 2009, the Company closed the acquisition of producing assets located in southeast and southwest Saskatchewan for cash consideration of approximately $226.2 million ($240.2 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment).

On October 16, 2009, the Company closed the acquisition of producing assets in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken resource play for cash consideration of approximately $100.0 million.

On November 30, 2009, the Company closed the acquisition of assets in the southeast Saskatchewan Bakken resource play for total consideration of approximately $27.4 million ($37.1 million was allocated to property, plant and equipment including asset retirement obligation and future income tax liability).The purchase was paid for through the issuance of approximately 0.7 million shares.

c) Minor Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

Minor property acquisitions, dispositions and purchase price adjustments during the year ended December 31, 2009 amounted to adjustments to property plant and equipment of $1.0 million.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

December 31, 2009 ($000)	**Cost**	**Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization**	**Net**
Petroleum and natural gas properties	**4,856,101**	**1,071,983**	**3,784,118**
Production equipment	**1,322,352**	**176,341**	**1,146,011**
Corporate assets	**14,285**	**5,135**	**9,150**
	6,192,738	**1,253,459**	**4,939,279**

December 31, 2008 ($000)	Cost	Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	Net
Petroleum and natural gas properties	2,782,298	715,642	2,066,656
Production equipment	772,096	110,800	661,296
Corporate assets	8,418	3,903	4,515
	3,562,812	830,345	2,732,467

At December 31, 2009, undeveloped land costs of $583.7 million (2008 – $333.9 million) have been excluded from costs subject to depletion. Future development costs of $1.3 billion (2008 – $918.9 million) are included in costs subject to depletion.

Direct general and administrative expenses capitalized by the Company during the year were $12.1 million (2008 – $11.2 million), including $2.7 million of stock-based compensation costs (2008 – nil).

The ceiling test calculations at December 31, 2009 indicated that the net recoverable amount from proved reserves exceeded the net carrying value of the petroleum and natural gas properties and equipment. The following table outlines the benchmark prices and the exchange rate used in the ceiling tests for both the Canadian and US cost centers at December 31, 2009.

Average Price Forecast (1)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020+ (2)
WTI ($US/bbl)	80.00	83.00	86.00	89.00	92.00	93.84	95.72	97.64	99.59	101.58	2%
Exchange rate	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
WTI ($Cdn/bbl)	84.21	87.37	90.53	93.68	96.84	98.78	100.76	102.78	104.83	106.93	2%
AECO ($Cdn/mcf)	5.96	6.79	6.89	6.95	7.05	7.16	7.42	7.95	8.52	8.69	2%

(1) The benchmark prices listed above are adjusted for quality differentials, heat content, distance to market and other factors in performing our ceiling tests.
(2) Percentage change represents the change in each year after 2019 to the end of the reserve life.

9. Goodwill

($000)	**2009**	2008
Balance, beginning of year	**68,350**	68,350
TriAxon acquisition	**31,944**	-
Balance, end of year	**100,294**	68,350

Goodwill acquired in the year ended December 31, 2009 is a result of the TriAxon acquisition. See Note 7 "Capital Acquisitions and Dispositions" for additional information.

10. Reclamation Fund

The following table reconciles the reclamation fund:

($000)	**2009**	2008
Balance, beginning of year	**3,996**	2,436
Contributions	**5,910**	3,877
Actual expenditures	**(6,484)**	(2,317)
Balance, end of year	**3,422**	3,996

11. Bank Indebtedness

The Company has a syndicated unsecured credit facility with twelve banks and an operating credit facility with one Canadian chartered bank. During the fourth quarter of 2009, the amount available under the combined credit facilities was increased to $1.6 billion. The Company has letters of credit in the amount of $2.2 million outstanding at December 31, 2009.

The credit facilities bear interest at the prime rate plus a margin based on a sliding scale ratio of the Company's debt to cash flows. The Company also manages its debt facilities through a combination of bankers' acceptance loans and interest rate swaps.

The facilities mature in May 2011 and are subject to a review on annual basis. The credit facilities constitute a revolving facility for a 364 day term which is extendible annually for a further 364 day revolving period.

12. Asset Retirement Obligation

The following table reconciles the asset retirement obligation:

($000)	2009	2008
Asset retirement obligations, beginning of year	**68,754**	66,074
Liabilities incurred	**2,622**	1,569
Liabilities acquired through capital acquisitions	**65,206**	5,820
Liabilities disposed through capital dispositions	**(1,367)**	(1,819)
Liabilities settled	**(1,837)**	(2,317)
Change in estimate	**(1,226)**	(5,947)
Accretion expense	**7,213**	5,374
Asset retirement obligations, end of year	**139,365**	68,754

The total future asset retirement obligation was estimated by management based on the Company's net ownership in all wells and facilities. This includes all estimated costs to reclaim and abandon the wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The Company has estimated the net present value of its total asset retirement obligation to be $139.4 million at December 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008 - $68.8 million) based on total estimated undiscounted cash flows to settle the obligation $280.5 million (December 31, 2008 $167.2 million). These obligations are expected to be settled during the period from 2010 through 2042. The estimated cash flows have been discounted using an average credit-adjusted risk-free rate of return of eight percent and an inflation rate of two percent.

The change in estimate relates to changes in the reserve lives and cost assumptions of the underlying assets.

13. Shareholders' Capital

	2009		2008	
	Number of trust units	**Amount ($000)**	Number of trust units	Amount ($000)
Trust units, beginning of year	**125,678,681**	**2,153,496**	113,760,732	1,873,523
Issued for cash	**16,052,325**	**345,032**	5,155,000	125,009
Issued on capital acquisitions	**4,625,294**	**114,060**	5,742,887	135,766
Issued on exercised restricted units (1)	**449,053**	**10,254**	433,181	5,619
Issued pursuant to the distribution reinvestment plans	**3,241,171**	**82,291**	-	-
Donation of units	**2,500**	**73**	-	-
Trust units, prior to Wild River Arrangement	**150,049,024**	**2,705,206**	-	-
Trust units exchanged for shares pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement	**(150,049,024)**	**(2,705,206)**	-	-
Total trust units, July 2, 2009 / December 31, 2008	**-**	**-**	125,091,800	2,139,917
Cumulative trust issue costs		**-**		(53,199)
To be issued pursuant to dividend reinvestment plans	**-**	**-**	586,881	13,579
Total unitholders' capital, December 31, 2008	**-**	**-**	125,678,681	2,100,297

(1) The amount of trust units issued on exercise of restricted units is net of employee withholding taxes.

On January 9, 2009, Crescent Point and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal equity financing pursuant to which the syndicate sold 5,227,325 trust units for gross proceeds of $115.0 million ($22.00 per trust unit).

On March 24, 2009, Crescent Point and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal equity financing pursuant to which the syndicate sold 10,825,000 trust units for gross proceeds of $230.0 million ($21.25 per trust unit).

Crescent Point has an unlimited number of common shares authorized for issuance.

	2009		2008	
	Number of shares	**Amount ($000)**	Number of shares	Amount ($000)
Issued pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement to former Wild River common shareholders, July 2, 2009	**4,363,316**	**130,638**	-	-
Issued pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement to former Trust unitholders'	**150,049,024**	**2,705,206**	-	-
Issued for cash	**22,114,500**	**805,423**	-	-
Issued on capital acquisitions	**28,597,092**	**1,014,965**	-	-
Issued on exercised restricted shares (1)	**462,925**	**12,969**	-	-
Issued pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plans	**3,129,102**	**109,443**	-	-
Common shares, end of year	**208,715,959**	**4,778,644**	-	-
Cumulative share issue costs	**-**	**(93,469)**		-
To be issued pursuant to dividend reinvestment plans	**673,973**	**25,115**	-	-
Total shareholders' capital, end of year	**209,389,932**	**4,710,290**	-	-

(1) The amount of shares issued on exercise of restricted shares is net of employee withholding taxes.

The 28,857,909 Wild River common shares issued and outstanding on July 2, 2009 were consolidated into 4,363,316 common shares at a ratio of 0.1512 of a common share for each Wild River common share held prior to the Wild River Arrangement. This number includes the common shares issued upon exercise of options.

A total of 150,049,024 common shares were issued on July 2, 2009 to former holders of trust units as consideration for the transfer of their trust units to the Corporation as part of the Wild River Arrangement, on a basis of one common share for each trust unit transferred.

On September 15, 2009, the Company and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal equity financing pursuant to which the syndicate sold 6,670,000 common shares for gross proceeds of $230.1 million ($34.50 per share).

On November 3, 2009, the Company and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal equity financing pursuant to which the syndicate sold 15,444,500 common shares for gross proceeds of $575.3 million ($37.25 per share).

The Company's capital structure is comprised of shareholders' equity, bank debt and working capital. The balance of each of these items is as follows:

($000)	**2009**	2008
Bank debt	**519,127**	918,626
Working capital (1)	**(148,190)**	(187,694)
Net debt	**370,937**	730,932
Shareholders' equity	**3,978,478**	1,884,812
Total capitalization	**4,349,415**	2,615,744

(1) Working capital is calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding risk management assets and liabilities, plus long term investments.

On July 2, 2009, the Trust effectively converted to Crescent Point Energy Corp. through the Wild River Arrangement. This transaction provides Crescent Point greater financial flexibility in raising capital and generating value as the Company is no longer constrained by the Safe Harbor Limit guidelines imposed by the Federal Government.

Crescent Point's objective for managing capital is to maintain a strong balance sheet and capital base to provide financial flexibility, stability to dividends and to position the Company for future development of the business. Ultimately, Crescent Point strives to maximize long-term stakeholder value by ensuring the Company has the financing capacity to fund projects that are expected to add value to stakeholders and distribute any excess cash that is not required for financing projects.

Crescent Point manages and monitors its capital structure and short term financing requirements using a non-GAAP measure, the ratio of net debt to funds flow from operations. Net debt is calculated as current liabilities plus bank indebtedness less current assets, excluding risk management liabilities and assets, plus long term investments. Funds flow from operations is calculated as cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital and asset retirement expenditures. Crescent Point's objective is to maintain a net debt to funds flow from operations ratio of approximately 1.0 times. This metric is used to measure the Company's overall debt position and measure the strength of the Company's balance sheet. Crescent Point monitors this ratio and uses this as a key measure in making decisions regarding financing, capital spending and dividend levels.

Crescent Point strives to provide stability to its dividends over time by managing risks associated with the oil and gas industry. To accomplish this, the Company maintains a conservative balance sheet with significant unutilized lines of credit and actively hedges commodity prices using a 3½ year risk management program and hedging up to 65 percent of after royalty volumes using a portfolio of swaps, collars and put option instruments.

Crescent Point is subject to certain financial covenants in its credit facility agreements and is in compliance with all financial covenants as of December 31, 2009.

The Company has a Restricted Share Bonus Plan. Under the terms of the Restricted Share Bonus Plan, the Company may grant restricted shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Restricted shares vest at 33 ⅓ percent on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date. Restricted shareholders are eligible for monthly dividends on their restricted shares, immediately upon grant.

A summary of the changes in the restricted shares outstanding under the plan is as follows:

	2009	2008
Restricted shares, beginning of year	**2,325,302**	1,486,050
Granted	**1,523,475**	1,505,844
Exercised	**(1,471,429)**	(649,000)
Forfeited	**(68,504)**	(17,592)
Restricted shares, end of year	**2,308,844**	2,325,302

The Company calculated total stock-based compensation of $47.7 million (2008 - $30.8 million), of which $2.7 million (2008 – nil) was capitalized, and $3.5 million (2008 - $3.4 million) was paid in cash.

A summary of the changes in the contributed surplus is as follows:

($000)	**2009**	2008
Contributed surplus, beginning of year	**29,740**	15,086
Stock-based compensation	**37,211**	27,554
Exercised restricted shares	**(28,178)**	(12,781)
Forfeited restricted shares	**(744)**	(119)
Contributed surplus, end of year	**38,029**	29,740

Pursuant to the Wild River Arrangement, all individuals holding restricted units previously issued under the Restricted Unit Bonus Plan agreed to waive their rights under the plan to have the vesting schedule for all previously issued restricted units accelerate on the occurrence of a change in control as defined in the Restricted Unit Bonus Plan. In addition, all restricted units previously issued were amended such that the holder thereof will have the right to receive common shares instead of units on a one for one basis and on the same terms and continue to be governed by the same terms under a Restricted Share Bonus Plan. In conjunction with the Wild River Arrangement, the amendment of the Restricted Unit Bonus Plan received unitholder approval.

16. Deficit and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The deficit balance is composed of the following items:

($000)	2009	2008
Accumulated earnings	**544,071**	575,146
Accumulated cash distributions and dividends	**(1,313,689)**	(860,371)
Deficit, end of year	**(769,618)**	(285,225)

The accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) balance is composed of the following items:

($000)	2009	2008
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, beginning of year	**-**	-
Cumulative translation adjustment	**(223)**	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, end of year	**(223)**	-

17. Income Taxes

The tax provision differs from the amount computed by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rates to income before future income tax as follows:

($000)	2009	2008
Income before income taxes	**1,516**	561,441
Capital and other tax expense	**(16,034)**	(20,031)
	(14,518)	541,410
Statutory income tax rate	**30.14%**	30.81%
Expected provision for income taxes	**(4,376)**	166,808
Effect of change in corporate tax rates	**85,268**	(7,419)
Income of the Trust not subject to current tax and other	**(64,335)**	(82,081)
Future income tax expense	**16,557**	77,308

The net future income tax liability is comprised of the following:

($000)	2009	2008
Future income tax assets:		
Asset retirement obligations	**36,430**	19,210
Loss carryforwards for income tax	**116,878**	16,725
Share issue costs	**17,801**	2,586
Risk management contracts	**16,594**	298
	187,703	38,819
Future income tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	**(605,417)**	(351,785)
Timing of partnership items	**(85,427)**	-
Risk management contracts	**(1,470)**	(18,673)
Other	**(2,121)**	-
	(694,435)	(370,458)
Net future income tax liability	**(506,732)**	(331,639)

On July 2, 2009, the Company effectively converted from a publicly traded income trust to a publicly traded corporation by way of a plan of arrangement with Wild River. As a result, for the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company's income tax expense or recovery was calculated on the basis of it being a corporation. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company's income tax expense or recovery was calculated on the basis of it being a publicly traded income trust in accordance with legislation applicable to certain income trusts.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had tax pools of approximately $3.1 billion (2008 - $1.3 billion) consisting of intangible resource pools, tangible pools, non-capital losses and share issue costs.

18. Per Share Amounts

The following table summarizes the weighted average shares used in calculating net income per share:

	2009	2008
Weighted average shares (1)	**159,799,710**	123,993,078
Dilutive impact of restricted shares (1)	**2,348,879**	1,950,679
Dilutive shares (1)	**162,148,589**	125,943,757

(1) Comparative amounts presented are trust units.

19. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are comprised of accounts receivable, investments in marketable securities, long-term investments, the reclamation fund, risk management assets and liabilities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, cash dividends payable and bank indebtedness. Risk management assets and liabilities arise from the use of derivatives.

Crescent Point's investments in marketable securities, long-term investments measured at fair value, the reclamation fund, and risk management assets and liabilities are transacted in active markets. The Company classifies the fair value of these transactions according to the following fair value hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

- Level 1 – Values based on unadjusted quoted prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
- Level 2 – Level 2 valuation is based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
- Level 3 – Values based on prices or valuation techniques that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's investments in marketable securities, long-term investments measured at fair value, the reclamation fund and risk management assets and liabilities have been assessed based on the fair value hierarchy described above. Crescent Point's marketable securities, long-term investments measured at fair value, and the reclamation fund are classified as Level 1 and risk management assets and liabilities as Level 2. Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Discussions of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities, fair values of financial assets and liabilities and summarized information related to risk management positions are detailed below:

a) Risks Associated with Financial Assets and Liabilities
The Company is exposed to financial risks from its financial assets and liabilities. The financial risks include market risk relating to commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates as well as credit and liquidity risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a derivative will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of commodity price risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk as discussed below.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk on crude oil and natural gas revenues as well as power on electricity consumption. As a means to mitigate the exposure to commodity price volatility, the Company has entered into various derivative agreements. The use of derivative instruments is governed under formal policies and is subject to limits established by the Board of Directors.

Crude oil – To partially mitigate exposure to crude oil commodity price risk, the Company enters into option contracts and swaps, which manage the Cdn$ WTI price fluctuations.

Natural gas – The Company has partially mitigated natural gas commodity price risk by entering into AECO natural gas swaps, which manage the AECO natural gas price fluctuations.

Power – To partially mitigate exposure to electricity price changes, the Company has entered into swaps and fixed price physical delivery contracts which fix the power price.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on bank indebtedness to the extent of changes in the prime interest rate. The Company partially mitigates its exposure to interest rate changes by entering into both interest rate swap and bankers' acceptance transactions as a means of managing the debt portfolio.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, a one percent increase or decrease in the interest rate on floating rate debt and interest rate swaps would have amounted to a $2.2 million impact to pre-tax net income. At December 31, 2009, the Company's outstanding derivative instruments utilized for interest rate management activities were in an unrealized loss position of $6.2 million.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. and Canadian dollar can affect the Company's reported results. The Company's functional and reporting currency is Canadian dollars. To partially mitigate this risk the Company has fixed crude oil contracts to settle in Cdn$ WTI. The impact to pre-tax net income due to fluctuations in exchange rates as a result of revenue earned and costs incurred in U.S. dollars is nominal.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. A substantial portion of the Company's accounts receivable are with customers in the oil and gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. The Company monitors the creditworthiness and concentration of credit with customers of its physical oil and gas sales. The Company is authorized to transact derivative contracts with counterparties rated A (or equivalent) or better, based on the lowest rating of the three ratings providers. Should one of the Company's financial counterparties be downgraded below the A rating limit, the Chief Financial Officer will advise the Audit Committee and provide recommendations to minimize the Company's credit risk to that counterparty. The maximum credit exposure associated with accounts receivable and risk management assets is the total carrying value and the maximum exposure associated with the derivative instruments approximates their fair value.

To further mitigate credit risk associated with its physical sales portfolio, Crescent Point has secured credit insurance from a global credit insurance provider. This policy provides credit coverage for approximately 65 percent of the Company's physical sales portfolio. The structure of the policy allows the Company to retain small exposures for its own account as well as portions of the exposure to the highest rated counterparties (rated A and above). The resulting structure maximizes stakeholder protection while minimizing the resulting premium cost. Crescent Point believes this insurance policy is a prudent addition to its formal Credit Policy and its detailed credit processes and controls.

On July 23, 2008, Crescent Point announced that it had a potential exposure to SemCanada Crude Company ("SemCanada"), a Canadian subsidiary of SemGroup, L.P. ("SemGroup"), relating to the marketing of a portion of Crescent Point's crude oil and liquids production. SemGroup filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware and SemCanada also filed for creditor protection in Canada under The Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act.

In December 2009, the Company received $1.2 million as final settlement pursuant to the credit proceedings under The Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. To December 31, 2009, the Company's total bad debt expense relating to SemCanada was $29.5 million.

Liquidity Risk

The timing of cash outflows relating to the financial liabilities is outlined in the table below:

($000)	1 year	2 years	3 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	210,515	-	-	210,515
Cash dividends payable	22,890	-	-	22,890
Risk management liabilities	20,080	30,932	11,311	62,323
Bank indebtedness	-	519,127	-	519,127

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company manages its liquidity risk through cash and debt management. As disclosed in Note 14, Crescent Point targets a net average debt to funds flow from operations ratio of approximately 1.0 times.

In managing liquidity risk, the Company has access to a wide range of funding at competitive rates through capital markets and banks. At December 31, 2009, the Company had available unused borrowing capacity of $1.1 billion. Crescent Point believes it has sufficient funding to meet foreseeable borrowing requirements.

Included in the Company's bank indebtedness of $519.1 million at December 31, 2009 are obligations of $510 million of bankers' acceptances, obligations of $12.4 million for borrowings under the operating and syndicated prime loans, partially offset by prepaid interest on banker's acceptances of $3.3 million. These amounts are fully supported and management expects that they will continue to be supported by revolving credit and loan facilities that have no repayment requirements other than interest.

Through the latter part of 2008 and 2009, global financial markets have been in a period of significant uncertainty marked by high profile bankruptcies of major financial institutions, large increases in stock market volatility, significant downward pressure on equities and overall tightening of credit markets. On July 2, 2009, Crescent Point effectively converted from a trust to a corporation through the Wild River Arrangement. This transaction provides the Company with greater financial flexibility in raising capital and generating value.

During the first quarter of 2009, Crescent Point successfully completed $345.0 million offering of trust units; during the third quarter of 2009, the Company successfully completed $230.1 million offering of shares; and during the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company completed an additional $575.3 million offering of shares. These financings highlight the high quality nature of the asset base and the robust economics of the opportunities that lie ahead. At December 31, 2009, the Company had $1.1 billion of credit facilities available. Crescent Point has significant cash available to meet its short and medium term needs.

Crescent Point believes it is well positioned to withstand the current market uncertainty and to take advantage of acquisition opportunities. Crescent Point's balance sheet is strong and its 3½ year risk management program provides cash flow stability.

b) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities
The fair values of accounts receivable, the reclamation fund, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, cash dividends payable and bank indebtedness approximates their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature and floating interest rate on debt.

Risk management assets and liabilities and investments in marketable securities are recorded at their estimated fair value based on the mark-to-market method of accounting, using third-party market forecasts. The Company incorporates the credit risk associated with counterparty default, as well as the Company's own credit risk, into the estimates of fair value.

The following is a summary of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities:

($000)	As at December 31, 2009	As at December 31, 2008
	Fair Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets		
Held-for-Trading		
Risk management assets [1]	**5,520**	181,935
Investments in marketable securities	**1,092**	538
Long-term investments[2]	**15,440**	-
Loans and Receivables		
Accounts receivable	**141,887**	91,994
Available for Sale		
Long-term investments[2]	**8,000**	20,160
Financial Liabilities		
Held-for-Trading		
Risk management liabilities[1]	**62,323**	10,611
Other Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**210,515**	118,038
Cash dividends payable	**22,890**	15,208
Bank debt	**519,127**	918,626

(1) Including current portion.

(2) Excluding equity investment in Shelter Bay.

c) Risk Management Assets and Liabilities

The Company entered into fixed price oil, gas, power and interest rate contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in the price of crude oil, gas, power, and interest on debt.

The following is a summary of the derivative contracts in place as at December 31, 2009:

Financial WTI Crude Oil Contracts - Canadian Dollar[1]

Term	Volume (bbls/d)	Average Swap Price ($Cdn/bbl)	Average Collar Sold Call Price ($Cdn/bbl)	Average Collar Bought Put Price ($Cdn/bbl)	Average Bought Put Price ($Cdn/bbl)	Average Put Premium ($Cdn/bbl)
2010	21,750	83.09	95.55	78.73	81.60	(7.82)
2011	13,250	77.78	108.15	84.02	80.80	(11.35)
2012	6,124	86.78	104.27	78.01	-	-
2013 January - March	2,250	91.14	-	-	-	-

(1) The volumes and prices reported are the weighted average volumes and prices for the period.

Financial AECO Natural Gas Contracts – Canadian Dollar

Term	Average Volume (GJ/d)	Average Swap Price ($Cdn/GJ)
2010	6,000	6.08
2011	6,000	6.31
2012 January - October	6,000	6.41

Financial Interest Rate Contracts – Canadian Dollar

Term	Contract	Notional Principal ($Cdn)	Fixed Annual Rate (%)
January 2010 – November 2010	Swap	75,000,000	4.35
January 2010 – November 2010	Swap	50,000,000	1.97
January 2010 – June 2011	Swap	75,000,000	3.89
January 2010 – May 2014	Swap	50,000,000	2.87
January 2010 – May 2014	Swap	25,000,000	2.69
January 2010 – May 2014	Swap	25,000,000	3.33
January 2011 – January 2014	Swap	50,000,000	3.58
June 2011 – June 2014	Swap	50,000,000	3.67

Physical Power Contracts – Canadian Dollar

Term	Contract	Volume (MW/h)	Fixed Rate ($Cdn/MW/h)
January 2010 – December 2010	Swap	3.0	80.75
January 2011 – December 2011	Swap	3.0	55.25
January 2012 – December 2012	Swap	3.0	58.00

The physical contracts have not been marked-to-market as the power acquired is for the Company's own use. The unrealized loss on the physical contracts at December 31, 2009 is $1.1 million.

The following table reconciles the movement in the fair value of the Company's commodity, power and interest rate contracts:

($000)	2009	2008
Risk management asset, beginning of year	**181,935**	451
Acquired through capital acquisitions	**127**	-
Unrealized mark-to-market gain (loss)	**(176,542)**	181,484
Risk management asset, end of year	**5,520**	181,935
Less: current risk management asset, end of year	**(1,675)**	(82,782)
Long term risk management asset, end of year	**3,845**	99,153
Risk management liability, beginning of year	**10,611**	123,471
Unrealized mark-to-market (gain) loss	**51,712**	(112,860)
Risk management liability, end of year	**62,323**	10,611
Less: current risk management liability, end of year	**(20,080)**	(5,395)
Long term risk management liability, end of year	**42,243**	5,216

Commodity Price Sensitivities on Derivatives

The following table summarizes the sensitivity of the fair value of the Company's risk management positions as at December 31, 2009 to fluctuations in commodity prices, with all other variables held constant. When assessing the potential impact of these commodity price changes, the Company believes 10 percent volatility is a reasonable measure. Fluctuations in commodity prices potentially could have resulted in unrealized gains (losses) impacting net income before tax as follows:

($000)	Impact on Net Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2009	
	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
Crude oil price	(103,865)	107,174
Natural gas price	(3,250)	3,250

20. Commitments

At December 31, 2009, the Company had contractual obligations and commitments for office space, vehicles and premiums on put contracts:

($000)	
2010	31,600
2011	12,344
2012	9,465
2013	8,644
2014	8,688

(1) Included in the above commitments are recoveries of rent expense on office space the Company has acquired through various acquisitions and has subleased out to other tenants.

21. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

($000)	2009	2008
Cash capital taxes paid	**13,739**	25,426
Cash interest paid	**34,912**	31,648

22. Subsequent Events

Acquisition of Penn West Energy Trust Assets

On January 15, 2010, the Company closed the acquisition of certain assets in southwest Saskatchewan from Penn West. Total consideration paid included Crescent Point's 100 percent working interest in the Pembina Cardium play acquired through the Company's arrangement with TriAxon, a 50 percent working interest in Crescent Point's Dodsland Viking play and $434 million cash.

23. Comparative Information

Certain information provided for the previous period has been restated to conform to the current period presentation.

Corporate Information

Directors
Peter Bannister, Chairman (1) (3)

Paul Colborne (2) (4)

Ken Cugnet (3) (4) (5)

Hugh Gillard (1) (2) (5)

Gerald Romanzin (1) (3)

Scott Saxberg (4)

Greg Turnbull (2) (5)

(1) Member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors

(2) Member of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors

(3) Member of the Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors

(4) Member of the Health, Safety and Environment Committee of the Board of Directors

(5) Member of the Corporate Governance Committee

Officers
Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer

Greg Tisdale
Chief Financial Officer

C. Neil Smith
Vice President, Engineering and Business Development

Dave Balutis
Vice President, Exploration

Brad Borggard
Vice President, Corporate Planning

Derek Christie
Vice President, Geosciences

Ryan Gritzfeldt
Vice President, Engineering East

Ken Lamont
Vice President, Finance and Treasurer

Tamara MacDonald
Vice President, Land

Trent Stangl
Vice President, Marketing and Investor Relations

Steve Toews
Vice President, Engineering West

Head Office
Suite 2800, 111 – 5th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3Y6
Tel: (403) 693-0020
Fax: (403) 693-0070
Toll Free: (888) 693-0020

Banker
The Bank of Nova Scotia
Calgary, Alberta

Auditor
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Calgary, Alberta

Legal Counsel
McCarthy Tétrault LLP
Calgary, Alberta

Evaluation Engineers
GLJ Petroleum Consultants Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Sproule Associates Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Registrar and Transfer Agent
Investors are encouraged to contact Crescent Point's Registrar and Transfer Agent for information regarding their security holdings:

Olympia Trust Company
2300, 125 – 9th Avenue S.E.
Calgary, Alberta T2G 0P6
Tel: (403) 261-0900

Stock Exchange
Toronto Stock Exchange – TSX

Stock Symbol
CPG

Investor Contacts
Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer
(403) 693-0020

Greg Tisdale
Chief Financial Officer
(403) 693-0020

Trent Stangl
Vice President, Marketing and Investor Relations
(403) 693-0020

Notice of AGM
The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Crescent Point Energy Corp. will be held on Monday May 31, 2010 at 10:00 am in the Ballroom of the Metropolitan Conference Centre of Calgary, 333 – 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta. Shareholders are encouraged to attend the meeting if possible.

Abbreviations

bcf	Billions of cubic feet
boe	Barrels of oil equivalent
boe/d	Barrels of oil equivalent per day
bbls	Barrels of oil or natural gas liquids
bbl/d	Barrels of oil or natural gas liquids per day
F&D	Finding and development
FD&A	Finding, development and acquisition
GJ	Gigajoules
mmbtu	Millions of British Thermal Units
mbbls	Thousands of barrels
mmbbls	Millions of barrels
mboe	Thousands of barrels of oil equivalent
mm	Million
mmboe	Millions of barrels of oil equivalent
mcf	Thousands of cubic feet
mcf/d	Thousands of cubic feet per day
mmcf	Millions of cubic feet
mmcf/d	Millions of cubic feet per day
NAV	Net asset value
NGL	Natural gas liquids
OOIP	Original oil in place
WTI	West Texas Intermediate

Designed By: Bryan Mills Iradesso

2800, 111 - 5th Ave SW
Calgary AB T2P 3Y6
Telephone 403.693.0020
Fax 403.693.0070
Toll Free 888.693.0020
www.crescentpointenergy.com

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